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The Standard

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PACKET EDITION — PER F.M.S. CONGO

No. 8917 — BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892 — XXXII YEAR

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galveston.)

Paris, May 20th—The persistence of the Vatican in sending instructions to the French Clergy to obey and respect the Republican Government is giving rise to much comment and some papers go so far as to say that there exists a plan amongst French and Italian statesmen to establish a republic in Italy, giving ample liberty to the Vatican. Simultaneously with these comments by the press, the Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto protesting against the anti-royalist attitude of the Pope and threatening to reduce his contribution to Peter's Pence.

Cairo, 20th—Cholera is ravaging the Hamar region, where the deaths are now 100 per diem.

Rome, 20th—King Humbert gave audience to-day to the North American Minister, Mr. Porter, whom H.M. congratulated on the resumption of friendly relations.

Liege, 20th—Two Anarchists have been found guilty of attempting to derail a train and have been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

Hanvi, (Tonkin) 20th—An encounter has taken place between French forces and some pirates. Of the latter 125 were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The French lost 35 men and five officers.

Philadelphia, 20th—The Academy of Natural Sciences here is organizing another expedition to go in search of Lieutenant Perry and his wife who have been in the Polar regions, north of Greenland, since last summer.

London, 20th—The Great Western Railway is going to reduce its gauge from seven feet to four feet eight inches on 300 miles of way. The work is estimated to cost a million sterling. Four thousand men will be employed, so as to finish the work in four days.

Sain Louis, (U.S.), 20th—The damage done by the rising of the Mississippi and Messouri is estimated at seversl millions of dollars. The human victims are numerous, and the number of houses damaged enormous.

Berlin, 20th—The last balance-sheet of the Imperial Bank shows an increase in deposits of over 14 million of marks.

Zanzibar, 20th—There is great movement in the Interior of the Congo, and business is improving in many towns.

Vienna, 20th—The police have killed the famous bandit Simie, for years the terror of several districts in Hungary.

Manchester, 20th—The *Manchester Courier* states that in the event of the Liberal victory at the general elections, Mr. Gladstone will enter the House of Lords and lead his party from the Upper House.

London, 20th—The well-known publisher James R. Osgood is dead.

St. Petersburg, 20th—General San Wahl has succeeded the late General Gresser as Chief of Police.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Congress has not yet opened, the Senate being unable to form a quorum. It seems that several Senators and their families are laid up with influenza, which is very prevalent. Among its victims we have to lament Dr. Pedro Goyena, who died on the 17th inst. after an illness of 10 days, at the early age of 48 years. His funeral took place on Thursday, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever seen in Buenos Ayres: he was a professor in the University and had earned a reputation for eloquence as a member of Congress, but was chiefly endeared to the people by his unswerving integrity and the modesty of his character.

It is again rumored that the project of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States will be laid before Congress this session, and we have telegrams from Washington that the House of Representatives has agreed to take off the duties on Argentine wool, a measure which will require the consent of the United States Senate. Any treaty which would allow American manufactures to be introduced on more favorable terms than British would be manifestly unjust, as Great Britain levies no duties on Argentine products.

An unseemly "fracas" occurred last week at La Plata, in which Governor Costa pulled out a revolver, but happily did not shoot anyone. The habit of carrying revolvers in the street, at noonday, is much to be regretted. There was an exchange of coarse language, the Governor calling his adversary a "compadrito." The latter was arrested.

Dr. Pizarro has been installed Governor of Cordoba. Affairs are quiet in that province, but the report of the bank-inspector shews very unfavorably. The Bank of Cordoba had a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dollars, nominally £4,000,000 sterling, and the whole of the money was given out among 68 persons. We have a similar report regarding the State Bank of Salta, large sums having been lent out to "young ladies."

As regards the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres the balance-sheet of 30th April is truly deplorable. Bad debts (including 14 millions due by the Mortgage Bank and other official debts) have risen from 63 millions in March 1891 to 96 millions in April 1892, say £6,000,000 sterling. Meantime the bank owes depositors 79 millions or nearly £5,000,000 sterling, and the certified cheques are selling at 53 per cent discount.

On the other hand the position of private banks has improved so notably that the quotations of their shares have risen very remarkably. Those of the Spanish Bank have run up from 80 to 110; those of the Italian, which were down to 45 are now at $82 gold, and the French bank's have also risen. All the banks are doing a good business, and are apparently managed with great prudence.

The share-list of the new National Argentine bank is to be re-opened on the 6th prox., with the hope that the remaining 50,000 shares of the first series may be subscribed for by the public. We have, further, to report the extension of local banks in the rural departments, which were initiated by Mr. Nicholas Lowe, an old Irish estanciero, some months ago; last week one of these banks was established at Dolores, an important centre in the south of this province. It is desirable that every town in the camp districts may have, before long, its own bank, free from the baneful influence of Government, and honestly managed by its own local directors and capitalists.

There is a steady, onward march of rural interests observable not only in Buenos Ayres but also in the other provinces, and the price of land is still going upward. We note, for example, last week the purchase of an estancia at Olavarria at $55,000 (£3,200 sterling) per league. From Entre Rios we hear that hundreds of acres are being put under vines, one vineyard near Concordia having given last year a net profit of $58,000 currency (£3,500 sterling). French buyers have taken up at good prices the whole of last year's vintage at Concordia.

The commissioner, Mr. Lix Klett, for the Chicago Exhibition continues to receive many fine "exhibits," especially fine wools from Irish and other estancias.

A new branch of the Great Southern Railway, from Ayacucho to Quequen (Necochea), was completed last week, and will be opened in a few days. It will give Buenos Ayres a new sea-side resort on the Atlantic, 80 miles farther than Mar del Plata, but possessing the great advantage of a fine navigable river (Quequen) running through it.

It is rumored that the Government will propose to Congress the construction of a canal from Fort Pringles on the Rio Negro to the Rio Colorado, for the purpose of irrigating the southern Mesopotamia. This project was started 20 years ago by Mr. Zeller, a Swiss settler, and would turn to advantage a territory as large as the Kingdom of Belgium. Additional interest attaches to the Rio Negro valley since the discovery of extensive salt-beds; the salt is of superior quality. Mr. Turner, of Glasgow, who is interested in the salt-business, gave a farewell breakfast last week at the Café de Paris, previous to his return to England, and spoke in the most encouraging manner of this new industry.

The Compañía Nueva of Tramways opened a new line last Monday, connecting Puente Alsina with the various lines in our city. This line has now a running length of 26 miles.

We have to report a valuable addition to the Argentine fleet by the purchase of an armed cruiser, price £300,000, from Lord Armstrong & Co. of Newcastle on Tyne. We are not in a position to conjecture the motive for this new purchase, but suppose it was one of the resolutions arrived at in the remarkable secret session of Congress last year.

The Federal Court has issued an execution against the Government of Buenos Ayres for 60,000$ due to Señor Segovia, ordering payment within 10 days. Four bills of the same Government have been protested this week, and a crisis in the La Plata Treasury seems imminent. It is stated that Governor Costa has received favorable offers from England for the renting of La Plata Docks and port, but refuses them.

With respect to the national revenue the receipts continue on a scale that allows us to anticipate a revenue of at least 100 millions currency (£6,000,000 sterling) for the current year. This would perhaps leave a surplus of 20 millions currency, to permit the burning of the same amount of currency.

British residents are much pleased at Lord Salisbury's disavowal of the disgraceful business of H.M.S. Espiegle in carrying silver for the tyrant Balmaceda. His reprimand to Mr. Kennedy, the British Minister, and censure of the captain's act suffice to remove a temporary stain from the British flag.

In another column will be found an interesting report of the Lands Office by Commissioner Oroño.

The Argentine Government has sent a very severe note to the Governor of Santa Fe on the Metzlaff question, demanding the punishment of the Commissary of police who murdered Metzlaff in 1887. The German Government has been during four years urging the necessity to do justice in the matter.

Mr. Robert Crawford has completed the Northern Uruguay Railway in a manner which has elicited the highest eulogium from the Government and the Press of Montevideo.

The Rev. Mr. Brydges, the pioneer settler in Tierra del Fuego, has arrived from his remote home near Cape Horn. He confirms the statement that the crews of shipwrecked vessels receive the greatest kindness from the Argentine officials and especially from Mr. Louis Fique, the Intendente of a great strip of seaboard.

We publish the yearly report of the Victoria Convalescent Home, which shews 9,100$ expenses and 7,200$ receipts, for 1891. The Home is very comfortable, and the expenditure is a little over £500 a year. The Boys Orphanage completed its first year yesterday: it contains 34 boys, mostly Irish, and the year's working shews: receipts 14,970$, payments 10,520$, balance in bank 4,450$ currency. Deducting the primary outlay for furniture, &c., the working expenses were 9,000$, say £500 sterling, that is less than £15 per orphan.

Some cases of yellow fever have occurred in port aboard vessels arrived from Brazil, but the health of our city is satisfactory. Cold weather has set in, with heavy frosts at night.

The weakness of the exchange market is remarkable. Bills are scarce and takers numerous. The banks and the Government have been taking freely for the last week at the following rates:—

On London—47⅞-8d.
On Paris—4.99 fcs.
On Antwerp—5.00 fcs.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE WOOL TRADE.

We have been requested from London to give a retrospect of the wool trade of the River Plate for 50 years. We prefer to give that of the world, shewing thus the relative importance of this country and how much it has risen in that interval. The production of unwashed wool was as follows:—

Millions of lbs.

	1840	1860	1891
Europe	646	795	855
United States	65	75	330
River Plate	15	56	380
Cape Colony	10	28	85
Australia	14	70	440
Various	36	84	190
	786	1,108	2,280

We see, therefore, that the wool clip of the world has doubled in about 30, and trebled in 50 years. Moreover that in 1860 the River Plate produced 5 per cent of the total, whereas now it produces 17 per cent.

The actual yield of washed wool, however, does not show so high a ratio for the River Plate, the wool of this country being so much impregnated with dust. The total production of washed wool in 50 years down to 1890 was as follows:—

Period	Tons: R. Plate	Tons: The World
1841-50	40,000	2,690,000
1851-60	60,000	3,111,000
1861-70	170,000	3,830,000
1871-80	340,000	4,940,000
1881-90	495,000	5,730,000
50 years	1,105,000	20,300,000

The production in the last 10 years averaged 573,000 tons, of which the River Plate contributed nearly 50,000 or about 9 per cent. This shews us that, however important the sheep-farming industry is to us in the River Plate, the quantity of wool that we supply for the needs of the world is relatively small.

The following table shews the value of the wool produced in 50 years:—

Period	Millions £ sterling: R. Plate	Millions £ sterling: The World
1841-50	7	396
1851-60	10	473
1861-70	26	564
1871-80	46	663
1881-90	59	651
50 years	148	2,747

From the above it appears that the woollen manufacturers of the world are at present paying a sum of £65,000,000 yearly for the raw material, and the value of woollen goods produced and consumed in the various countries in 1890 was as follows:—

	Produced. £	Consumed. £
G. Britain	45,700,000	27,100,000
France	33,000,000	16,700,000
Germany	26,400,000	15,700,000
Russia	18,600,000	19,300,000
Austria	12,000,000	11,100,000
Italy	4,900,000	7,000,000
Spain	6,300,000	7,400,000
Portugal	1,700,000	2,000,000
Scandinavia	2,600,000	5,400,000
Belgium	6,300,000	3,000,000
U. States	34,400,000	42,400,000
Various	3,400,000	38,200,000
Total	195,300,000	195,300,000

Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany produce more woollen manufactures than they consume. The U. States and the British Colonies, as well as Spain, Italy and some other countries, are unable to produce enough for their population.

The foregoing tables give a succinct view of the wool trade as it stands, to-day, and its antecedents for 50 years. One more table may be interesting namely, the production of woollen yarns in various countries in 1860 and 1890, viz.:

	Tons of spun yarn: 1860.	1890.
G. Britain	72,000	105,000
France	58,000	73,000
Germany	39,000	59,000
Russia	34,000	46,000
Austria	22,000	30,000
Italy	9,000	14,000
Spain	14,000	16,000
Portugal	3,000	4,000
Scandinavia	6,000	6,500
Belgium	6,500	16,000
U. States	28,000	85,000
Various	6,000	8,500
Total	297,500	463,000

The production of woollen yarn has increased 55 per cent in 30 years, while that of unwashed wool has risen 65 per cent. The difference is accounted for by the fact that in 1860 the wools that had a heavy ratio of dust, such as those from the River Plate, formed a much smaller ratio of the world's clip. The weight of unwashed wool and that of woollen yarn produced in the world compare thus—

	Tons: Unwashed wool.	Yarn.	Per centage
1840	360,000	215,000	60
1850	410,000	250,000	60
1860	495,000	297,000	60
1870	690,000	365,000	53
1880	885,000	435,000	49
1890	1,020,000	463,000	45

This shews that the production of yarn compared with the clip of wool (unwashed) is becoming every ten years less and less.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

There is already a hitch in the Cordoba Government. The trial-trip of the Cordobese ship of state has not been successful. One of the most important parts of the complicated machinery has broken down. The new Chief of Police has resigned. This unforeseen accident has created a little confusion amongst the crew, and people are superstitious enough to think that the next accident will be the springing of a leak. It is to be hoped not. Governor Pizarro has already appointed a new chief of police in the person of Mr. Julio Correa, who is a Radical. The first act of Governor Pizarro was to assist at a banquet at which he delivered a speech in the course of which he stated that he belonged to no political party. He wished to govern, not for the advantage of any party but for the good of the province, for the peace, prosperity and happiness of Cordoba. (Hurrah!) These statements are said to have fallen like a bombshell in the ranks of the Nacionales. After the banquet the guests wanted to accompany the Governor on foot, but for some strong reason or another H. E. went home in a coach, and the guests followed suit.

In regard to the resignation of the Chief of Police, Mr. Espinosa, it is due to the Governor making certain appointments which Mr. Espinosa did not relish. The immediate result of this disagreement between the two dignitaries was the little accident already described.

Lynch law will soon be in vogue in Santa Fé. When murders are frequent and judges forget their duty, Lynch law is a means of stemming the torrent of crime; but when a judge is actually a murderer, then it is necessary for the settlers to look after themselves. The latest Santa Fé murder occurred on Sunday last in Zenon Pereira Colony. It was committed by the local judge. The circumstances of the crime are as follows:— On Sunday evening a settler, named Viale, who had been three weeks married, had harnessed his horses to a cart and was entering his house to call his wife, when the horses bolted. He ran after them and succeeded in catching them. He got into the cart and drove the horses towards his house. The Juez de Paz was standing at the door of the Juzgado, when Viale passed. The Judge was somewhat the worse for drink and thinking it an excellent opportunity to try his aim, he pulled out a revolver and shot Viale dead. There was a soldier looking on at the time. Our readers may imagine the state of the young wife when the neighbors carried her dead husband's body into the house. The Judge in the meantime, with two 'gauchos' as witnesses, tried to make out a case of accidental death. The settlers were so indignant that they seized the Judge and were preparing to lynch him, when a Rosario merchant, who happened to be present, interfered and saved the scoundrel's life.

DR. GOYENA'S FUNERAL.

The following gentlemen spoke over Dr. Goyena's grave on Thursday:—H.E. the President of the Republic, Dr. Aristobulo del Valle, Dr. Leopoldo Basavilbaso, Dr. Jacinto R. Rios, Dr. Marco M. Avellaneda, Dr. Apolinario Casabal, Father Kiernan, Dr. Arevalo, Mr Leopoldo Diaz, Mr. José M. Rizzi, Father Villanova y Sanz and Mr. Ladislao Martinez. It would be impossible for us to reproduce all the speeches delivered over the grave. We shall merely mention the principal ones. H. E. the President of the Republic sketched the life of Dr. Goyena and described him as a sincere believer, an eminent orator and a notable jurisconsult.

Dr. Aristobulo del Valle, who is one of Argentina's most brilliant orators, gave an interesting account of Dr. Goyena's early life. At 20 years of age Goyena was professor of philosophy, although he never ceased to study. Death surprised him immersed in study. Dr. Goyena's conversation was brilliant, his erudition was profound, his judgment always correct. Goyena was a writer from his earliest years. Finally, Dr. del Valle dwelt on the great and elevated principles which guided Goyena through life.

Dr. Leopoldo Basavilbaso next spoke. He described the nation steeped in sorrow and mourning at the death of one of Argentina's most illustrious sons. He then sketched the life of Dr. Goyena and alluded to his professional labors. He mentioned the many services done to the University by Dr. Goyena, who was one of the founders of the Faculty of Law.

Father Kiernan, in a magnificent apostrophy to the deceased professor, described the Church and the Country steeped in sorrow. He hoped that the spectacle of these honoured ashes would stimulate Argentines to follow in the footsteps of the deceased.

A young student, Mr. J. M. Rizzi, next spoke in the name of his fellow-students and delivered a very eloquent speech. He spoke of the learned and cherished professor. He recalled Dr. Goyena's energetic attitude in Congress in opposing an increase of remuneration to Congressmen. The increase was nevertheless voted and Dr. Goyena handed over the increased remuneration corresponding to him to the Seminario Conciliar.

The other speeches were more or less in the same tone. All pointed to the esteem and affection in which Dr. Goyena was held.

LAS PALMAS.

The *Prensa's* travelling correspondent supplies the following description of the above estate:—

"I found that the accounts I had heard of the plantations of this estate were not exaggerated. Mr. Hardy, the owner, sent horses for our party and we were soon at Las Palmas. The settlement is surrounded with immense sugar-cane plantations. On our arrival in the town or settlement we were warmly welcomed by the hospitable owner, who very soon explained to us the details of the working of the vast establishment.

"The Las Palmas sugar-factory is one of the most important of the kind in the country. It plays an important role in the development of the desert regions of the Chaco. There are two immense crushing machines, capable of crushing two hundred tons of sugar-cane per diem. The factory is conducted on the most modern principles. The machinery department is complete. The distillery occupies a separate building. The machinery is all of the most modern kind.

"Siesta over, I set out with Mr. Young to examine the plantations which cover an area of 1500 acres. The configuration of the ground is that usually found in the Chaco Austral and Central. The fertile plain is studded with patches of woodland. The cane grows to an extraordinary size, and the plantations are very well cared. Mr. Young told me that even the poorest plantations in the settlement will yield 24 tons per acre. There are plantations which yield double that figure. It is calculated that this year 40,000 tons will be crushed, yielding 3000 tons of sugar.

"There are 2000 people in Las Palmas. There are English, Spanish, French, Italian, Paraguayan and Correntino families, besides a considerable number of Toba Indians, who are excellent for agricultural work. The harvest lasts 180 days.

"Mr. Hardy praised the fertility of the Chaco, of which the most fertile portion is still, he said, untouched by the hand of man. He alluded to the swamps, which, once properly drained will form the most bountiful parts of the Chaco for agriculture. I had heard this opinion expressed by many other competent people.

"Las Palmas colony covers an area of 8 square leagues, but the settlement will soon cover 40 leagues, as Mr. Hardy has secured a 32 league concession alongside the present estate. There is a narrow gauge railway 25 kilometres long in the settlement. This line is to be extended to the new concession and will thus be mainly instrumental in colonizing the 32 square leagues.

"There are several fine buildings in the town. Mr. Hardy's residence is a little palace standing in the centre of a large garden, which contains a variety of plants from all climates. New buildings are springing up every day, and soon Las Palmas will be an important town. The colony, besides, is progressing wonderfully. Sugar-cane is the principal growth in the settlement.

"Mr. Hardy, in alluding to the progress of the Chaco, informed me that the principal diffiulty in the way is the lack of internal communication. The waterways afford easy outlets for products, but then there are no roads in the Chaco. Then large concessions of land have been made. This is a mistake. The land should be divided into small lots and given to families."

WINE PRODUCTION.

A correspondent writing from Mendoza says:

"After the desolating plague of locusts experienced this year, some remarks in regard to the Mendoza and San Juan vineyards will be read with interest. The grape crop in Mendoza has been small. The locusts were still in the vineyards when the grapes were harvested; and the fact of the matter is that if the growers had not begun the harvest in February, while the French grapes were still unripe, there would have been very little left. The consequence of the early vintage is that the wine this year is of rather poor quality. But for the locusts there would have been a splendid crop this year, and the production of wine would have been 40,000 «bordalesas» (a bordalesa contains 49½ gallons). San Juan did not suffer so much as Mendoza from the locusts. The new vineyards and those in which the grape had not yet appeared were eaten down by the voracious insects. The San Juan wine this year will be of inferior quality, owing to the early vintage.

There can be no doubt that the wine industry has grown and is growing to enormous proportions in San Juan and Mendoza. You have evidence of this in every part of these two provinces, which will soon be able to supply the whole country with cheap and excellent wine. This may appear to you an exaggeration, but to one who, like myself, has visited most of the vineyards, it is no exaggeration.

I have taken the trouble of collecting a few figures illustrative of the dimensions of our local wine trade. In the goods department of the Argentine Great Western I find the following statement of wine exported from San Juan during 12 months ended March 31st:—

Vineyard.	Bordalesas.
C Devoto & Co	5.498
L Ligoule	3,584
Echagaray	2,804
Castro & Co	3,591
Ceresoto	2,551
Maurin	2,683
Flores	2,291
Marenco & Cereseto	18,691
Carril & Moreno	1,699
Rojas & Toulouse	1,375
Gigena	927
Storni & Rovelli	913
Saulo de Oro	833
F M Coll	704
L H Flores	292
Tescomia	253
Págano	175
Others	562
	49,426

In other words, about two million gallons of wine.

The wine production of San Juan is about double the figure of the quantity exported.

VICTORIA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The annual general meeting was held on the 18th inst. The report of the committee and the accounts were duly approved, after which four new members were elected, namely: Messrs. H. G. Anderson, Murray Tulloch, W. C. Huxtable and Dr. Mackern.

Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the retiring President, Mr. John Drysdale, to the retiring members, Rev. Pelham Ogle, Mr Mohr Bell and Mr. E. Oyler, and to Doctors Mackern and Dodds. The new committee comprises the following gentlemen:—H. G. Anderson, F. W. Barrow, R. Bridgett, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Rev. J. W. Fleming, W. C. Huxtable, Dr. G. Mackern, Rev. A. Pinchard. R. A Thurburn and J. M. Tulloch.

ARGENTINE PRODUCTIONS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Michael Cané publishes in the *Nacion* a lengthy and interesting article on the above subject, which we condense as follows:—

The year 1892, from a financial point of view, will ever remain a memorable one, since the European Governments have simultaneously altered the financial policy pursued so far. The movement appears to have started from that saying of Caprivi, that political friendship is incompatible with economic antagonism. Germany, seizing the occasion of the financial hostilities between France and Italy, has endeavoured to drag the powers into a special "zollverein," or rather an extended "modus vivendi." Hence the treaties with Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other powers. The interest of Germany is to secure an easy outlet for its production by means of reduced tariffs. In France protectionism has triumphed all along the line. This reaction started from the agricultural element, principally represented by vine-growers, who were afraid of foreign wines. There is no use entering here into a discussion about free trade and protectionism. Nations formed or in course of foundation are ruled by figures.

Nearly every representative of a foreign Government in Buenos Ayres has offered to make commercial treaties with our Government. Our Government has always declined these offers. As a matter of fact, we need no commercial treaties. Our exports go to feed either man or industry. What nation would be foolish enough to say to us: "If you do not buy our woollen goods we will not buy your wool!" Even protectionist France has not dared to levy duties on our wool and hides. We likewise export meat and grain, and we touch the susceptibilities of the agricultural element, that noisy minority which is ever clamoring in the midst of the immense and silent majority of consumers. Hence the high duties levied by some nations on our meat and grain. But we shall soon export our meat and grain in the same conditions in which we export our wool. Can we go on increasing our import dues? Certainly not—not because the Government is afraid of retaliation, but because social interests are at stake. If the forces of the country and the general improvement permit it, we should reduce our import duties. Happy the day when our production will be sufficiently protected by the freights on foreign goods. This phenomenon, if it do take place, will be brought about independently of laws and themes. Let us, therefore, preserve our actual legislation.

I have had to cope with much difficulty in compiling a table of the duties levied on our exports, and I was surprised to find that the two countries which are steeped in the greatest financial difficulties are precisely those which levy the highest duties on our meat and grain. I allude to Spain and Portugal. The Spanish tariff is a monstrous one. About four months ago our unwashed wools paid at the Spanish Custom House 13 francs per 100 kilos, while the washed wools from France paid 15 francs; in other words our unwashed wools (calculating a yield of 30 to 40%) paid 200 per cent more than French wools. What happened? The Cataluña manufacturers washed our wools on French territory and then imported them into Spain. Our Minister called the attention of the Spanish Government to the absurdity of the tariff. The result was that the Spanish Government raised the duties to 54 pesetas per 100 kilos of washed wool and 20 for unwashed. The proportion is reasonable enough, but the interests of Spain were not in the least consulted. Spain, in spite of its large production of wool, has to import wool to mix with its own. Spain, besides, exports a large quantity to Portugal. In regard to a very good industry amongst us—one which perhaps has the greatest future—I mean the exportation of live-cattle, Spain has completely closed her doors to us. Spain and Portugal levy the highest duties on our grain. The Argentine Government should devise some means of retaliating in a temporary way. It is the only argument that can be used with effect. Our tariff is very high, everyone knows why, and one nation has no more right to complain than another. Spain has no right to expect a reduction in her favor. It is to be hoped that this tariff-warfare will soon cease and that every facility will be afforded for the exportation of our raw material, which is necessary for the development of European industry.

As a logical consequence of the triumph of protectionism in France, the importation of wool, hides, tallow, etc. has been declared free of duty. In regard to our grain and meat, duties are levied, particularly on maize. This is the result of the agricultural league, to which I have already alluded and which is being censured by public opinion in France. A reaction must soon take place. Freedom in tariffs is the most healty regime.

ESTADISTICA GRAFICA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

We have received a copy of this valuable work which, we understand, is to be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago next year. The work in question is a voluminous one, containing 1000 coloured diagrams and engravings of industrial establishments. Everything is very complete in this work, and the reader is enabled to gather a clear idea of the wealth of Argentina. It is a work which deserves great praise, and reflects credit on its author, Mr. Guelpreine, Portuguese Consul in the Plate, who was 3 years engaged in collating material and data for it. The cost of the work is enormous. So far £20,000 has been spent on it. It must be borne in mind that no effort or expense has been spared to make it as complete as possible.

Mr. Guelpreine's leaves shortly for the United States, where he proposes to draw up a similar work on the wealth and resources of the Great Republic of the North. He intends to compare the two countries.

We are glad to see that Mr. Guelpreine's work has been so well received, and we trust that every copy will be sold, as the book is a splendid one for reference on Argentine matters.

QUILMES TRAIN ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. Editor,

No doubt "Pro Bono Publico" would be satisfied with a late train from town to Quilmes three times a week, which is certainly only what we have a right to expect in a civilised country, and we Quilmes people thank him for his letter, but if he had to come in at 7.3¼ a.m. instead of 8.10 a.m., for the simple and sole reason that it is winter (and people naturally like to rise 36 minutes earlier on a dark, cold morning, and shave by lamp-light), perhaps he would consider that the morning trains are not "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

The lazy people who have to be in town by 9 a.m. migrate from Quilmes with the Summer.

As we Quilmes people still pay more or less the same money for our monthly passes as we did when gold was 100 points higher, I think we might be favored by having the trains left as they were.

But I am afraid nothing will be done for us, and a friendly sympathiser seems to have struck the right note when he said to me the other day:—"Why live at Quilmes and get up in the middle of the night when you can comfortably live at Lomas, Temperley or Adrogue, and come in at a reasonable hour and go out late when you like, and have your season ticket rates adjusted according to the gold premium."

Yours truly,
A Victim.

Note. Perhaps if the Quilmes people signed a petition to the manager, humbly requesting him to reside at Quilmes, as suggested by Bono Publico, they might obtain better train service. As for the reduction of tariff in view of the fall of gold it is almost too much to expect. The Quilmes people must not ask too much, or they will get nothing.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

On and after Sunday the 22nd the Great Southern Railway will run a train on all feast days from Cañuelas at 9.35 a.m., in conjunction with local trains to Temperley.

The N. R. Board have advised the Government not to grant an extension of time for carrying out the contract for the construction of the railway from Lucero to Goya. The decision of the Board is based on a report filed by Engineer Ortiz Viola. This gentleman states in his report that unless under exceptional circumstances, the contracts for railway-building should be carried out literally (al pie de la letra) or annulled. These contracts are as a rule onerous for the state because they have been granted without any fixed plan. The Government therefore ought to cancel such contracts, according as the opportunity presents itself. The line from Lucero to Goya was granted to Mr. Mariano Loza. The concession enjoys a guarantee of 5% on a cost of $28,000 gold per kilometre. The line is not much required. According to the contract Mr. Loza is bound to finish the works within two years from date of turning the first sod. The first sod was turned on the 22nd. of January 1890, and the line therefore should have been finished last January, the contractor being liable to a fine of $10,000 gold for every month's delay.

The Accountant of the N. R. Board has issued a lengthy report on the guarantee account of the Transandine Railway. The account is for the guarantee claimed from Febr. 22nd 1891 to Dec. 1st 1891, the amount being £33,610. The accountant observes that the account is not accompanied with a receipt showing that any sum has been deposited by the Company to the order of the National Treasury, as according to contract 45% of the gross returns should be handed over to the State. The working of the line from February to December was as follows:—

	$
Gross returns	102,249
Working expenses	176,820
Loss	74,571

Of the $102,249, according to contract as already stated, 45% should have been deposited to the order of Government. The Company, to explain this non-compliance with the conditions of the contract, state that their gross receipts were insufficient to cover their working expenses. According to the law of October 6, 1891, the Executive cannot pay the guarantee of a railway unless the condition already mentioned have been fulfilled. However, as the guarantee was due before the said law was passed, the Accountant says that it is for the National Railway Board to decide whether the guarantee is to be paid or not.

GRAIN-EXPORT

Mr. Editor,

Please inform me the weight of grain exported from this country, and how much from Santa Fé?

Enquirer.

Note. The qualities exported were—

	Wheat tons	Maize tons
1890	343,000	707,000
1891	318,000	583,000
March 1892	178,000	11,000

The shipments for the March quarter of 1892 shew an increase of 20 per cent in wheat, and a fall of 92 per cent in maize, as compared with the same quarter of 1891. Santa Fé produces 30 per cent of the grain of the republic, having 1,820,000 acres under wheat and maize, and the Republic 6,200,000 acres.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Bravo! Encore! Bis! No quorum again yesterday. Only 16 Senators came up smiling. When (if ever) a quorum is attained, the first thing on the cards is for Messrs. R. Varela and Roque Saenz Peña to draw lots to see which of them is to sit for 9 years; the loser will have to be content with two years.

We have been requested by the Committee of Irish Ladies to beg the several esteemed and courteous managers of railways, and tramways to put on special trains for the various suburbs after the Grand Concert, which is to come off on Monday evening for the benefit of the Boys' Orphanage; this institution completed its first year yesterday. Since writing the foregoing we have received a note from Mr. Loveday, Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway, informing us that on Monday night, after the concert, there will be a special train from Plaza Constitution to Burzaco, stopping at intermediate stations.

We have an abundant supply of Packet Editions for the Congo and Elbe. The two fine steamers will have a race to Europe, with a days start for the Frenchman, who leaves to-morrow, mail closing at 11 a.m.; and the Elbe will be after him on Monday, mail closing at the same hour. As the latter steamer goes direct, she ought to win the race.

The opening ball of the Anglo-American Society in the Salon "La France" on Thursday night was a great success. It was well attended and all passed off merrily. The proceedings closed at 5.30 a. m.

There will be a meeting of the Provisional Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association, Argentine Centre, at 56 Calle San Martin on Monday next at 4 p.m., when your attendance is specially requested. The business of the day will be to elect Central and Executive Committees, discuss the Constitution of the Association in the Argentine Republic, and other equally important matters.

The concert which took place on Thursday night at the Operai Italiani Hall was a great success in every respect. Miss Minna Bruckner, the star of the night, kept all the attention of the audience and earned well-merited applause. Although the hall was not thronged, the audience was a select one and fully enjoyed the treat. We are informed that another concert of the same kind will take place next week, and feel convinced that the house will be overcrowded.

Ferrari's Italian opera company landed yesterday morning at the Darsena, where quite a crowd of friends assembled to welcome them. They will debut, if possible, to-morrow: if not on Monday.

The Paraguayan Gold Eagle has beaten his Argentine brother into a cocked hat, and is so far up in the sky that he is all but out of sight. 600 premium is a figure calculated to make the mouths of the gold Bulls on the Bolsa here water like an Artesian well. Paraguayan paper is unsaleable here.

We are asked to state that the Committee of the B.A. Cricket Club are endeavouring to arrange a club match to take place at Palermo on Thursday the 26th inst. Any members wishing to play should send their names to the Hon. Sec. Mr. A. Lace, c/o. Banco Britanico.

The following team will represent Buenos Ayres F. C. in the match v. Quilmes to-morrow:—W E Coubrough (back), F E Jones, C W Reynolds, R W Anderson, (three-quarters) B W Kennard, T M Lees (half-backs), G S Anderson, L Corry Smith, F Corry Smith, F Jacobs, E V Bowman, H Power, J C Walschs, and A A Goodfellow (Capt.) The match is to be played Flores and the kick-off is at 3 p.m. sharp.

There was a cyclone of laughter in the Chamber of Deputies at Montevideo the other day when one of the honourable members, in the course of an eloquent speech, said "In the times of aucient Rome an Emperor ordered a damsel to be shot"!! Another honourable member better up in history at once pounced on him like a terrier on a rat, saying "In those days there were no guns." The House roared and screamed with laughter for several minutes.

With tears in our eyes we note that our Chilian neighbours are taking to drink. Yesterday's telegrams ssy that the Lord Mayor of Santiago is taking the most severe measures to stem the rising tide of inebriety. We really thought that the "English of South America" bore the reputation of being as sober as Judges, but it appears we were wrong.

The Germans in Rosario and Santa Fé generally are in a Lynching mood, and the man they would like to lynch is, we grieve to tell it, an editor, who, forgetting the dignity of the Fourth Estate, went so far as to apply the word "animals" to Emperor William's subjects in connection with the Metzlaff affair, which strong and rude language on the part of the Press will certainly not help to settle. The worst of the matter is that the offending paper, *El Liberal* of Sleepy Hollow, is the official organ of the Government of Santa Fé.

The New York *Tribune* reports that the well-known writer Aldrich's equanimity was upset on one occasion because, in a serious mood, he wrote in one of his poems. "Now the old wound breaks out afresh," and was horrified to read that he had said: "Now the old woman breaks out afresh!"

We are truly glad to have the support of our esteemed colleague the *Herald* in our stern determination to keep up our spirits and those of our readers, instead of following the recent advice—well-meant no doubt—of our equally esteemed colleague the *Financial Review*, to give over jokes and laughter and adopt the deadly depressing and pompous tone of the newspapers at home. The *Herald* has made our back tingle pleasantly with the following rousing pat:—

"Our genial STANDARD, having been admonished by the *Financial Review* to be more grave and sedate and to eschew all levity as unbecoming an English newspaper of mature years, scouts the suggestion and declares that it will do nothing of the kind but will laugh at the world or anything in it whenever it feels like doing so. We should hardly recognize our senior colleague with a solemn, sombre, funereal deportment, and we hope that it will long live to "laugh and grow fat" in purse and keep intact its genial hopefulness."

Our valued contemporary *El Reporter* of San Fernando has done us the honour to ask for our "synthetic opinion as to the present position and immediate future of the country". As regards the present, the only thing to be said is that Congress has not been opened yet. Respecting the immediate future we can speak with confidence: there will be two holidays in the middle of next week.

That telegram from Asuncion about the two Brazilian ironclads—one for the Matto Grosso revolutionists and the other for the Rio Government—saying 'I dare you', 'Come on', etc. to each other, beating to quarters and threatening to blow each other out of the water if either moved an inch, made the whole town laugh yesterday. The Paraguayan authorities were frightened out of their boots, and the citizens rushed to the river-side to see the set-to: but they were disappointed. The Brazilian record of bloodless battles and revolutions is not broken yet. The very latest in reference to this queer affair is that the rebel gunboat, the Iniciadora, surrendered to that of the Government, the captain subsequently asking the Brazilian Minister's permission to go back to Matto Grosso and challenge Governor Barbosa to mortal combat to prove that he (the captain) did not surrender through cowardice!! Our Brazilian friends are decidedly queer fellows when fighting is concerned.

In an article in an American magazine on the differences between social customs in England and America, the writer derides the "rack of cold toast" that is a feature of the Britannic breakfast table, and praises the variety of food that characterises the early meal in America. English apples are pronounced to be inferior to those of trans-Atlantic origin, but our plums receive eloquent praise, and strawberries are acknowledged to be finer than in the States. In the pronunciation of words the award of superiority is given to America, though the critic admits that in certain cities of the West the young people call their parents "popper and mommer." The chief exception is taken to our pronunciation of the word "clerk" as though it were spelled with an "a."

Mr. Black, the popular jeweller, showed us yesterday the beautiful Championship Cross he has made for the Hurlingham Athletic Sports. It is a veritable work of art, of the purest gold, and we shall envy the lucky Athlete who wins the right to wear it on his manly bosom.

At the reception of Dr. Zeballos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on board the Dutch warship Somelsdyck on Thursday, our esteemed friend Mr. William Paats "took the cake" for the speech he made when toasting the land of his adoption. Whether descanting on the merits of a Patriotic Loan, the horrors of shin-plasters, or the dazzling future of the republic, no man in the country can hold a candle to Mr. Paats, in putting on high pressure oratorical steam and carrying his hearers with him.

Conspiracy rumours are again in the ambient. The permission recently given to the families of the political prisoners on board the Argentina to visit the latter every day has been rescinded; and when the good people went off on Thursday to visit their imprisoned relatives they were not even allowed to speak with them from the deck of the tender, and had to return to shore. Several of the ladies wept, so distressed were they.

The yellow fever patient on board the hospital ship Singapore has died. No other 'novedad.'

The chemical analysis has decided the famous Libaros case, as it proves beyond doubt that the late Señora Lasserre was not poisoned, but died of a chronic disease from which she had suffered for a long time.

An association practice game will be played on the Lomas A.A.C. new ground on Sunday the 22nd.

The supreme sanitary authorities of Hungary are behaving in a very tyrannical way by opening a campaign against the new fashion of trailing skirts for ladies' dresses. They maintain that the skirts sweep up all the germs of disease and distribute them through the cities, and that every fashionably attired woman is now a peripatetic agent for the spread of typhus fever and tuberculosis. All sorts of foolish measures of repression are talked of, and in some cases the authorities have deliberately pitted the law against the long skirts. It is needless to say that the law will be beaten, for no repressive force within the resources of civilisation can hope to prevail against a woman's desire to be in the fashion.

Tickets for the solemn pilgrimage to Lujan to-morrow can be had at the office of the *Voz de la Iglesia*, 449 Calle Rivadavia.

The National College was reopened on Thursday and made a fresh start. The boys were as orderly as could be wished, and it is to be hoped that they will remain so.

The Committee of the new Milkmen's Association hold a meeting to day, to discuss matters of importance. We devoutly hope that more water and less milk for the public tea at breakfast will not be the result of this Committee meeting.

It is clear we are not in old England. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a stationary locomotive at the Once station threw out such clouds of dirty, black smoke for half an hour that the residents in the immediate vicinity were nearly suffocated, and passers-by had to hold their handkerchiefs to their mouths and noses till they got out of the dense black fog. In Europe there is a smart fine for this kind of nuisance. Dr. Araoz to the rescue. The whistling abuse is as bad as ever.

To-morrow, Sunday, at the Old P... Ground, Flores, the B. Ayres Association Football Club will play a scratch team captained by Mr. A. Lamont. Mr Lamont's team will consist of the following: Carter, Whitworth, G. Leslie, Bridge, Morgan, Roberts, Lamont, Moffatt, F. Leslie, Corner, Cowes; and the following will represent Buenos Ayres: Knox, Gordon, Macadam, Woolley, Gu..., Rios, Tudor, Hughes, Murphy, Aga... and Williams. Referee, J. Alexander; linesman, F. Leslie. The kick will be at 2 p.m. punctually.

The latest joke about Congress is that it will not open till the 13th of October. So much the better.

The *Courrier de la Plata* says that Argentina's three great sources of wealth are or ought to be its mines, its cheese and its fish. There is certainly lots of coin in these "tres cosas buenas" yet they are the most neglected of industries. The restrictions placed on fishing are a disgrace to the laws and an economic blunder of the worst kind.

Church Services.

Passionist Fathers' Chapel, Calle Caridad—Hours of Services on Sundays and Festivals October 1st to April 1st, Mass at 5.30, 6.30, 8 and 9 a.m.; April 1st to Oct. 1st, Mass at 6.30, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Week days, Sept. 1st to May 1st*, Mass at 5, 6.30 and 7 a.m.; May 1st to Sept. 1st, Mass at 5.30, 6.30 and 7 a.m. *Rosary (Sermon on Sunday) and Benediction at 3 p.m. Confessions every day from sunrise to sunset. The Passionist Fathers attend sick-calls. English-speaking Catholics in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Anglican Church of St. John Baptist, C... 25 de Mayo — 5th Sunday after Easter, May 22.—8, Holy Communion; 11, Matins, Litany and Sermon; 12.15, Sunday School; 7.30, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Lawrence's Church, Belgrano, San Lorenzo, esq. Rivadavia — 8, ... song and Sermon.

St. Martin's Church, San Martin, C... Buenos Aires esq. la Plaza — 4.45, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Anglican Church, San José de Flores—5th Sunday after Easter, (Rogation Sunday) May 22. Holy Communion 8.30; Matins, Litany and Sermon 11 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon 5 p.m.

Ascension Day, May 26, Matins, Celebration of Holy Communion 8.30 a m.

A. G. Lennox Robertson, M...

Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity, Lomas de Zamora—5th Sunday after Easter, 8 a.m., Celebration of the Holy Communion; 10.30 a.m., Matins, Litani and Sermon; 2 p.m., Children's Services.—Wednesday 8.15 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.—Thursday, Ascension Day. 8 a m. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. Children's Service; 10.30 a.m. Matin and Sermon.

Arnold T. B. Pinchard, Vicar.

Anglican Church of All Saints, Banfield, 5th Sunday after Easter.—3 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by The Rev. Arnold T. B. Pinchard.

Barracas English Institute, 628 Calle ... Antonio, Barracas al Norte—3 p.m., Sunday School; 7.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. The Rev. Arnold T. B. Pinchard.

Campana —Rosario R. Lecture Room 9.30 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Service by Mr. H. Martin; 7.30 p.m. Sermon by H. Martin. At 3 p.m. a Gospel service will be held in the new Mission Hall.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Piedras No. 55.—Morning Service, 11; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m. by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, B.D.; Sunday School 12.30 p.m.

Presbyterian Church, 862 Calle Santo Domingo, Barracas—Evening Service at ... p.m. by the Rev. D. J. Moir Porteous.

Union Church, Belgrano, 29 Calle Sorrenzo.—Preaching in English at 4 p.m. by the Rev. J. W. Fleming, B.D.

Quilmes Anglican Church, Calle ...miento esq. Olavarria—5th Sunday after Easter, May 22.—Holy Communion ... a.m.; Matins, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion as 10 30; a.m.; Children's Service, 3 00 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 5 p.m.

Cecil F. Luckraft, Vicar.

Quilmes Protestant Association—Sunday School at 9.30 a.m.; Presbyterian Service at 10.30 a.m. by the Rev. D. J. Moir Porteous B.D.; Usual Service at 4 p.m. Pastor G. Smith.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Calle of Corrientes and Maipu. — Preaching in English at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

Banfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Preaching in English at 3.30 p.m. by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. Sunday School immediately following the Service, (at the residence of Mr. Hirst.)

Boca Mission Hall, Calle General ... 1190.—Preaching in English at 7 p.m. by Mr. F G Thomson.

Buenos Aires Young Women's Christian Association — Respectable young ladies will find cheap and comfortable lodgings at the "Home Institute" of the Y. W. C. A. Matron (pro. tem.) Miss MacGregor. Household Gifts of any kind gratefully received, as a small part of the ... 2452 Charcas still remains unfurnished. Bible Classes are held as follows: At the "Home" every Saturday ... p.m. to 4 p.m.;—Also At Miss Spilsbury's, 8 Calle Ferrari esq. Rivadavia, Flores, and at the ... tant Church, Quilmes, the 1st Saturday of the month.

ARGENTINE TRADE RETURNS.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1892.

May 14th.

The import trade of the quarter compares with the same quarter of 1891 as follows:—

	1891 $ gold	1892 $ gold
Hardware	6,880,000	2,560,000
Dry goods	4,560,000	7,390,000
Groceries	3,010,000	5,300,000
Coal & lumber	2,100,000	1,710,000
Sundries	2,630,000	1,890,000
Total	19,180,000	18,850,000

This statement may be taken on the whole to shew a revival of trade. There is an increase of 60 per cent in dry goods, and 46 per cent in groceries (including liquor and tobacco). On the other hand there is a fall of 60 per cent in hardware, but this is accounted for by the stoppage of numerous railway lines in construction. The hardware items are made up thus:

	1891 $ gold	1892 $ gold
Railway iron	4,960,000	780,000
Sundries	1,920,000	1,780,000
Total	6,880,000	2,560,000

There is, therefore, no perceptible decline in the general hardware trade.

The increase in dry goods, amounting to $2,800,000 gold is a manifest proof of the growth of consumption and of public wealth. This item in itself is a promising feature of the very highest importance, although the pseudo-economists of Buenos Ayres regard an increase of imports as a misfortune.

As regards groceries there is likewise a satisfactory increase, viz:—

	1891. $ gold	1892. $ gold.
Wines	1,040,000	1,210,000
Sugar	410,000	1,120,000
Tea and coffee	110,000	370,000
Tobacco	16,000	90,000
Sundries	1,434,000	2,510,000
Total	3,010,000	5,300,000

Here, again, there is a cheering increase of consumption, shewing that the forces of the nation have considerably recovered ground since last year. We cannot too often repeat that it is imports, not exports, which are the best gauge of national welfare.

There is, indeed, a very great fall in the import of lumber, from $940,000 to $540,000, but this is chiefly explained by the decline of the building trade, which cannot be regarded under present circumstances as anything but fortunate. It is notorious that Buenos Ayres was over-built in the last 4 years, as hundreds of unfinished structures prove, and it was time that a check should be put to folly and extravagance.

Turning to exports we find as follows:—

	1891 $ gold	1892 $ gold
Wool	20,260,000	16,210,000
Grain	9,580,000	8,660,000
Sheepskins	1,140,000	1,300,000
Hides	2,490,000	2,610,000
Cattle	1,280,000	1,050,000
Meat	1,420,000	1,610,000
Tallow	510,000	890,000
Timber	540,000	360,000
Mining	100,000	170,000
Sundries	1,300,000	1,610,000
Total	38,620,000	34,470,000

The decline in wool is only apparent, for we know that the clip this season has been much in excess of last year's, but a large number of sheepfarmers have stored their wool, in the expectation of getting better prices by-and-bye.

As regards grain there is really no decline, although the value appears less, owing to the reduction of valuation per ton. The weight of agricultural exports shewed as follows—

	1891 tons.	1892 tons.
Wheat	146,000	178,000
Maize	24,000	11,000
Linseed	3,200	18,900
Hay	6,100	8,500
Potatoes	100	1,700
Barley	100	350
Total	179,500	218,450

Here we see an increase of 21 per cent in the weight of grain etc. exported. If the valuation of wheat had not been altered the grain products would have figured for 12,200,000$ gold, and this would have brought up the total value of exports to 38,000,000$ gold, or nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1891.

On the whole, therefore, the figures before us are very satisfactory, shewing that trade is certainly reviving. There has been no spasmodic increase but a steady growth which augurs well for the interests of the nation.

We venture to predict that the returns for the half-year ending June 30th will be still more satisfactory, and that the work of regeneration will be more and more apparent under the regime of the new President, as months and years roll on.

The Customs revenue shews, as regards duties, an increase of 42 per cent over 1891, viz.—

	1891. $ gold.	1892. $ gold.
Import dues	4,135,000	5,285,000
Export "	301,000	1,077,000
Total	4,436,000	6,362,000

The above is exclusive of an item of "Sundries" which amounted to $5,874,000 in 1891 and to $16,645,000 in 1892, but we are unable to say how it is composed.

REVENUE OF 1892.

May 13

The official returns published last week for the quarter ending March 31 shew an increase of 45 per cent in the revenue derived from import and export dues, as compared with the same quarter of 1891.

	$ gold
1891	4,400,000
1892	6,400,000

If the receipts for the ensuing nine months be in proportion, the revenue from import and export dues will reach 25,600,000. It is only fair to suppose that a corresponding increase may be looked for in other sources of revenue and taxes, &c., which stand for 23 per cent of the total), and in that case the revenue for 1892 would shew

	$ gold
Duties	25,600,000
Sundries	7,700,000
Total	33,300,000

This would be 110 millions currency, and would compare with preceding years as follows:—

	$ currency		$ gold
1883	30,700,000	=	30,700,000
1884	37,200,000	=	37,200,000
1885	38,600,000	=	28,200,000
1886	46,700,000	=	33,800,000
1887	56,900,000	=	42,100,000
1888	57,100,000	=	38,600,000
1889	72,900,000	=	40,100,000
1890	73,200,000	=	28,500,000
1891	71,500,000	=	19,200,000
1892	110,000,000	=	33,300,000
Average	59,500,000	=	33,200,000

It is remarkable that the average (in gold) for the 10 years should be the same as the estimates that we venture to forecast, provided the Republic be allowed to progress in peace and industry as at present.

Even supposing that our brilliant ... be fully borne out, we cannot ... the least ground to promise that the Republic will be in a position to resume the full service of debts and guarantees on January 1st 1894 as stipulated in the Mortorium loan.

Only last week the Government found it necessary to buy a new cruiser from Armstrong at a cost of £300,000 ... We cannot criticize such purchases, because we are ignorant of the real condition of Argentine relations with Brazil, Chile, Bolivia etc. But we have the experience of 30 years of Argentine finance to warrant us in saying that expenditure always outruns estimates.

We do not think the available surplus ... suspended debts and guarantees in ... will for some years to come exceed £1,000,000 sterling per annum (over and above £500,000 a year that the country still pays on the Pellegrini loan). Such a surplus may suffice to pay 1 or 2 per cent yearly to bondholders. The full payment on debt and guarantees is put down by the Moratorio Committee at £3,500,000 or 25 millions of gold dollars, or three-fourths of the total revenue that can be expected for the current year under the most favorable point of view.

TRADE OF URUGUAY.

May 14th

We hear so much of the depression of trade at Montevideo that it will be interesting to compare the imports and exports of the Republic of Uruguay with those of Argentina, reduced to gold dollars of 48 pence—

March quarter 1892	Argentina $gold	Uruguay $gold
Groceries	5,300,000	1,990,000
Dry goods	7,400,000	1,300,000
Hardware	2,560,000	1,150,000
Sundries	3,590,000	660,000
Total	18,850,000	5,100,000

As the population of Argentina is exactly 5 times that of Uruguay we find that the import trade of the latter country is comparatively much more brisk, averaging 6$40 cents per inhabitant for the quarter, against 4$70 cents in Argentina.

The export trade for the same period compares as follows:—

	Argentina $gold	Uruguay $gold
Rural products	32,330,000	8,820,000
Sundries	2,140,000	100,000
Total	34,470,000	8,920,000

The average here is 11$ per head in Uruguay, against 8$ 60 cents in Argentina. Thus the total trade is equal to 17$ 40 cents per head in Uruguay, against 13$ 30 cents in Argentina.

We must conclude that, however the small retail trade of Montevideo may be affected by the crisis, the commerce of Uruguay is on a sound footing. If the people of Montevideo stand firm agains issue of shinplasters, and stick to hard money, there cannot be the least doubt that the vital forces of Uruguay will soon restore a prosperous condition of things.

PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE.

May 15th

The Commissioner of Lands, Don Nicasio Oroño, has issued his report for 1891, which is drawn up in a manner that shews Mr. Oroño is eminently fitted for the post. He begins by saying that the Lands Office was started in 1876 to facilitate the acquisition of land by immigrants in all parts of the republic, but its power for good has been completely nullified by the indifference of Congress or Cabinet to this department.

Here we have a country, says he, which produces crops yearly to the value of 300 millions currency or 90,000,000$ gold, but how small a portion of this is produced by State colonies? And yet the Government has expended more than £3,000,000 sterling in 15 years for the introduction of immigrants, from Europe, and the foundation of colonies. It is a sad fact, he continues, that the colony of Yerua in Entre Rios is all that can be shewn after such enormous outlay, an outlay sufficient to plant colonies along all the great rivers.

The report goes on to shew that when Mr. Oroño took charge of this office in August 1890 he found that all was chaos: the department had been so neglected during 6 years that documents were lying unattended to since 1884. Frauds had crept in, and more than 62,000 sq. miles of public land had been given away, right and left, to so-called "concessionaires" for the plantation of colonies, the locality of which has, in most cases, not yet been determined.

A new epoch, say Mr. Oroño, has commenced since the accession of Pres. Pellegrini, whose views are ably seconded by the prime-minister, Dr. Zapata. Their programme is to break up areas of land in suitable situations, as the proprietors of private colonies have done, and offer 100-acre lots at very low prices to immigrants, who will be allowed to pay at long dates. This is wise policy and we sincerely hope it will be carried out, although we could have preferred the free Homestead Grants of the U. States.

Since August 1890 the Land Office has despatched 2,656 claims: it has, moreover, filled up all the National colonies, let vast areas of land to squatters for cattle-ranches, and promoted woodcutting in various parts. Only a year ago the Yerua colony was mostly a desert, but now the whole 180 sq. miles of its extent have been taken up by farmers, and the Office has had to refuse more than one hundred applicants. The same has occurred with the other State colonies. Heretofore farm-lots were only given to new-comers from Europe, but Mr. Oroño has very justly prevailed on the Government to make Argentines equally eligible. The following table shows the extent of public land disposed of, and the amount produced:—

	Sq. miles	Value, $ m.n.
1876-90	12,100	2,470,000
1891	540	1,760,000
Total	12,640	4,230,000

The sums received on account of the above sales were:—

	$
Cash	658,000
Bills	3,572,000
Total	4,230,000

The Office has, moreover, let an area of 2,635 sq. miles to squatters for a sum of $134,000, say $50 per sq. mile or $500 per sq. league. The sales of Public Lands down to Dec. 1890 averaged $2,000, per sq. league ($500 cash and $1,500 in bills), whereas in 1891 they were at the rate of $32,600 per league. This latter price comes out at the rate of 6 shillings an acre English or $20 per cuadra, the sales being mostly in small farm-lots to colonists, for grain-farming. The price seems rather high.

Mr. Oroño explains that the lands let last year to squatters at $500 (£30) per square league, say one penny per acre, were mostly situated in Santa Cruz, Chubut, Neuquen, Rio Negro and the remote Pampas, where settlers were formerly very few, viz.:

	Sq. miles.	Rent, $m/n.
Santa Cruz	1,540	55,000
Tierra del Fuego	310	12,000
Pampas	275	13,000
Neuquen	320	21,000
Rio Negro	170	8,500
Yeruá	20	24,500
Total	2,635	134,000

The lands sold down to Dec. 1890 were—

	Sq. miles.	Value, $m/n
Neuquen	5,220	1,120,000
Chaco	3,010	1,050,000
Rio Negro	1,870	105,000
Cordoba	1,160	145,000
Chubut	210	10,000
Various	630	40,000
Total	12,100	2,470,000

In the 15 years ending Dec. 1890 the Government gave away 61,310 sq. miles of land among 222 concessionaires, who promised to establish that number of colonies. viz.:

	Grants.	Sq. miles.
Chubut	13	5,030
Rio Negro	14	4,100
Neuquen	44	12,800
Chaco	139	36,600
Misiones	4	1,000
Santa Cruz	3	1,000
Pampas	4	700
Tierra del Fuego	1	80
Total	222	61,310

The following concessions were, however, cancelled in April 1891:—

	Grants.	Sq. miles.
Neuquen	11	2,850
Chaco	36	10,500
Various	6	2,250
Total	53	15,600

The report winds up with a list of the concessions for felling timber, viz:—

	Concessions.	Sq. miles.
Chaco	13	1,700
Neuquen	4	340
T. del Fuego	2	200
Total	19	2,240

The concessions vary from three to five years, and all stipulate the payment of 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds to Government, except those in Neuquen and one in Tierra del Fuego, which stipulate 7 per cent. As regards 11 of the concessions they specify that 281,000 logs per annum are to be take out: that of Nicolas provides for the cutting of 1,000,000 ft. per annum in Neuquen, that of Ferrari 500,000 ft. in Tierra del Fuego.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

May 18th

The change in the board of management of the Bank of England has escaped the notice of our colleagues. The Right Hon. W. Lidderdale has retired from the Governorship, and Mr. Hambro who was so largely connected with the River Plate, has ceased to be Director. It would seem from the list of the new Directors, which we give hereunder, that the River Plate members have for the present taken a back seat, and this may be attributed to the change that has come over the minds of the city men respecting the Baring Guarantee and the Rothschild Moratorium.

It is to be regretted that some of the great men in London who represent River Plate interests "por mayor" have no seat on the Board of the Bank of England. Imagine, gentle reader, if we had a man like Mr. Frank Parish or George W. Drabble Governor of the Bank of England? Why their speeches at the meetings of the Bank would be worth more to this country than the whole foreign debt of the nation. Now the opportunity is lost for a year, but at the next election a push in the right direction might be made, and, with Mr. Parish as governor of the Bank of England, and Dr. Luis Saenz Peña President of the Republic, we might look forward to a boom in Argentine affairs that would dry the tears of the unfortunate holders of Argentine stocks in Europe.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

May 19th

The news that the House of Deputies at Washington has sent up to the Senate a bill for the free admission of Argentine wools has given strength to the under-current of opinion in Buenos Ayres that Brother Jonathan is negotiating a Treaty of Reciprocity with Argentina.

Suppose such a treaty be proposed, what attitude is Congress to assume?

If the advantages should be deemed to outweigh whatever drawbacks such a treaty might entail it ought to be voted by acclamation in both Houses. But if other countries offer even higher and more disinterested lines of policy it becomes a question whether Jonathan's proposals should be accepted to the detriment of such countries.

Jonathan says:— "We will admit your wool, hides, tallow, &c. duty-free, provided that you admit American products at a preference over British or French."

Great Britain says: "We have always admitted and will continue to admit Argentine products free, without asking any preference as regards British goods exported to Buenos Ayres, over American, French or any other merchandise."

England is the only country in the world that allows Argentine products to enter her ports duty-free. It stands to reason, therefore, that Argentina cannot make a compact with the U. States of the following kind:

"All manner of N. American products are to be admitted duty-free, and the same kind of products from Great Britain shall continue to pay duties ranging from 25 to 50 per cent *ad valorem*."

This would be not only monstrously unjust, but contrary to the Treaty of 1825, which expressly lays down as follows:

"Art. 4. No higher duties shall be imposed on British products imported than on those of any other nation."

Before, therefore, making any treaty with the U. States which would give that country a preference over Great Britain it will be necessary for Congress to denounce the treaty of 1825, which has been the basis of friendly relations between G. Britain and Argentina during the last 67 years.

There is, nevertheless, one way in which a Reciprocity Treaty may be carried out, and that is by declaring Free Trade with North America and G. Britain, with power for other nations to come into the arrangement. Argentina would then be able to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest, market.

If the statesmen of this country are too deeply imbued with the Mercantile Theory of the 16th century to admit freedom of commerce there are but two roads open for them: to proceed at once to the formation of a general American Zollverein, or to abolish all existing tariffs and commercial treaties, and impose a uniform rate of 10 or 20 per cent *ad valorem* on all merchandise, from whatever part of the globe. The present fiscal system is notoriously the most complicated and prejudicial that any country could suffer from.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

May 19th

The balance-sheet of this once flourishing institution for April 30th was published yesterday and shews more forcibly than ever the lamentable effects of what Governor Costa terms «a policy of public utility». Reducing the gold items of last month to currency at 330 the balance-sheet compares with that of March 1891 as follows:—

	March 1891. $currency.	April 1892. $currency.
Assets.		
Bills	124,700,000	41,010,000
Bad debts	41,400,000	70,900,000
Official do.	21,800,000	25,100,000
Sundries	25,000,000	38,440,000
Cash	6,900,000	2,650,000
Total	219,800,000	178,100,000
Liabilities.		
Deposits	118,500,000	78,600,000
Capital	44,500,000	62,100,000
Sundries	56,800,000	37,400,000
Total	219,800,000	178,100,000

Bad debts shew an increase of nearly 30 millions, equal to £1,800,000 sterling, which is pretty clear proof that the bank is going from bad to worse. At the same time official debtors have also increased 3,300,000$, another very bad omen. There is, indeed, an alleged increase of 18 millions in capital and reserve-fund, which can only be regarded as figurative, for if the bank had 62,000,000$ of capital, as stated, its cheques would not be selling in the market at 50% discount. We observe a decline of 84 millions in the principal item of assets, namely bills recoverable, which shews that sound persons indebted to the bank are rapidly paying off their obligations, and this in great measure explains the fall of 40 millions in deposits, depositors selling their cheques at 50 per cent, as already stated.

To understand more clearly the position of the bank we may consider the aliquot parts of the several items thus:—

	March 1891.	April 1892
Assets.		
Bills	56·8	35·0
Bad debts	18·8	40·0
Official	9·9	14·1
Sundries	11·4	9·7
Cash	3·1	1·2
Total	100·0	100·0
Liabilities.		
Deposits	53·9	45·2
Capital	20·2	40.3
Sundries	25·9	14·5
Total	100·0	100·0

The ratio of bad debts has more than doubled, being now 40 per cent of assets, while that of capital has also doubled, although we are wholly at a loss to imagine in what the capital consists. We observe, moreover, that the ratio of official debts is rising in an alarming manner. We cannot resist the conclusion that another year of business such as the above will leave the bank nothing but a name.

THE CONGRESS DILEMMA.

Whether by accident or on purpose, there is some great delay this year about opening Congress. The absence of one Senator, the illness of another, and the unavoidable family claims of a third are all assigned as the reasons of the delay; and, although at the beginning of the week it was said that a Senatorial quorum would be got together in a few days, the fact stands there is no Congress, no Senate, no quorum, and the single or double crank of our Republican machinery is out of order. This extraordinary state of affairs has already provoked great remark in the columns of our colleagues, who fail to discover any remedy for so unlooked for a hitch, save patience. We have therefore to wait for the returning convalescence not only of some of our Senators, but also of some of their wives, before Congress can meet and President Pellegrini deliver his valedictory. The worst of this Legislative dilemma is that in a few weeks the Presidential election question has to be settled, and settled by Congress in 'asamblea.' It would indeed be a pretty 'how do you do' if, when the returns from the electors came down from the provinces, there should be no Congress to decide on the returns. The constitution does not fix any date after the election for Congress to meet, whilst it is most precise as to the time when the electors must meet and give in their votes; four months before the Presidential term expires, which would be the 12th June, and in accordance with this article of the constitution the election has been fixed throughout the country for the 10th June next. But the voting of the electors is forwarded to the President of the Senate, and here arises the difficulty. Suppose through influenza or other sickness there is no Senate. Then what is to be done? We must all, however, hope for the best, and possibly what is ascribed to a political trick may, after all, be only a coincidence. So many strange things have occurred in this country within the last two years that we should not be surprised, if through accident or some political dodge, we have no Congress at all this year; in which case there would be no new pensions or taxes, no new railway concessions, no loans, and, as for the Executive, we suppose authority would be vested "pro tem" in the hands of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Lord Mayor Bollini, who would take turn about in the Presidential Chair. We don't mean to say that things will come to this pass, but as the Argentines themselves say, if there is no one else to mount the "potro", why Mr. Bollini, as Lord Mayor, must do it.

Strange that the assumption of power as President should be termed as mounting a 'potro'; yet such is the proverbial way of expressing it, and possibly there may be good reason for regarding the country as a 'potro.' Viewed in this light the present difficulty arises from the 'potro' being an 'empacador.'

It is to be regretted that the Tucuman fathers of Argentine Independence never contemplated the present dead lock in Congress; as a mere line in the article of the Constitution making any number of Senators or Deputies after a third summons a quorum, (as is the case with most of our joint stock companies) would have at once settled the question.

We cannot believe that it is the object of the Senators or Deputies to plunge the country, just emerging from the crisis, into fresh political difficulties. The no-senatorial quorum is a mere coincidence, caused by the prevalence of influenza here and in the interior. Nor is there anything strange in this. Only last year the British House of Commons was almost brought to a dead lock, 176 members being down with influenza. Castor oil and mustard plasters may yet overcome the Argentine difficulty.

DR. PEDRO GOYENA.

May 19th

At half past nine on Tuesday night, Dr. Pedro Goyena died at his residence in Flores. In him Argentina loses one of her brightest intellectual lights and an illustrious son, whose unswerving uprightness, energy, perseverance and studious activity, while saving his name from oblivion, will ever hold him up as an example to his fellow-countrymen. Dr. Pedro Goyena began his public career in 1870 as a member of the Convencion Constituyente of the Province of B. Ayres, in which he distinguished himself by two brilliant speeches, one on the religious question and the other on the frontier question. In 1872 he was returned to Congress as representative of the Province of B. Ayres. He took up the cudgels for the Provincial Bank and subsequently contributed to the drawing-up of the Municipality Act. In 1873, the galleries were crowded with an admiring public who thronged to listen to his eloquent speeches on the Elections Bill. There was a brilliant phalanx of orators at that time in Congress: Rawson, Lopez, Irigoyen, Quintana, del Valle, Montes de Oca and others. At that time Dr. Goyena delivered his famous speech on the secret vote. As a "litterateur," an orator and a professor in the University Dr. Goyena stood out very prominently. In the annals of Argentine Literature his name will ever be revered. His style was easy and elegant, and as a critic none could rival him. As an orator his eloquence, now calmly majestic like the bosom of the Plate, now rapid and irresistible like an Andes torrent, was unsurpassed. As a professor his erudition and his extraordinary power of exposition placed him on the highest pinnacle, while the mildness of his character, the gentleness of his manner, endeared him to his pupils and in fact to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. To his brilliant intellectual attainments he added a high moral and religious character which inspired a respect amounting to veneration.

Dr. Goyena leaves no fortune. He died a poor man, his only property being the house he occupied in Flores, but he leaves to his wife and ten children the inestimable legacy of a name revered, respected and beloved by every upright inhabitant in the Republic.

The remains of Dr. Goyena were interred yesterday and the funeral was the most magnificent witnessed for a long time in B. Ayres. The hearse was drawn by three pair of black horses, held by palfreniers. The President of the Republic, the ministers and the brothers of the deceased walked beside the hearse. Then came a procession of students, ten abreast, and finally the carriages. It took the procession three quarters of an hour to pass the corner of Florida and Cangallo. The streets were thronged with spectators. This immense manifestation walked to the Recoleta, where there were already several thousand people assembled. The coffin was placed at the entrance of the Recoleta, and here were delivered the speeches, of which we shall give a précis in our next.

The remains of Dr. Goyena were conveyed on Wednesday night from his residence in Flores to the Cathedral, where they lay in state. The Cathedral was crowded the whole night with friends and sympathisers who watched beside the body. At ten o'clock yesterday morning Mass was celebrated at every altar in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the deceased gentleman. The immense edifice was crowded. At midday the coffin was placed in the hearse and slowly conveyed to the last resting place in the Recoleta. So imposing a manifestation is a splendid tribute to the virtues which adorned Dr. Goyena during life and will ever envelop his name in a halo of glory.

BUENOS AYRES AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

May 18

On Monday night the above Club gave a performance in the Opera House the third public one given since the Club was started—in aid of the British and American Benevolent Society and the Boys' Orphanage. The weather was good, the object was good, the audience was good and the programme was good. However, if I may take the liberty of criticizing—a right which according to no less an authority than Bismarck, every spectator can claim and, mind you "nihil dramaticum mihi alienum est"—I think both the audience and programme might have been better. The pit was full, as also the first row of boxes, but the rest of the theatre was a vacuum, of which both nature and charity have a horror. Amateurs, of course, cannot aspire to equal professionals, but they have this to their advantage: the audience is always favorably disposed, and this feeling overlooks any slips or defects, just as a good appetite pays little attention to culinary blunders. That said, let me proceed to give an impartial account of the performance. As everyone does or at least should do in an amateur performance, I made a bundle of my theatrical recollections and prejudices and sat on it, an expedient that enables one to look at the stage and performers from a more elevated point of view. Caught with charitable enthusiasm I gave a dollar for a programme, which was very neatly got-up by Messrs Galli Bros. The first thing on the programme was a farce. British amateurs are generally good hands at a farce, which is becoming rapidly an English speciality, like underdone roastbeef. The farce on this occasion was "No. 1 Round the Corner," a pawnshop into which many necessary articles of attire found their way through the wrong hands. The dramatic personæ were two, Mr. L. Corry-Smith (Flipper) and Mr. Herbert Hemans (Nobbles). Both were very good. One part was perhaps overdone, at least it struck me as being much exaggerated, but the sneezing was so well done that some people thought that Mr. L. C. S. was in for a cold, but it was only an amateur cold. Both gentlemen were applauded, and one of them in a neatly turned epilogue hoped that at the next performance the British community would be present in greater numbers.

An excellent band of amateurs played a selection from Norma on the conclusion of the farce, and played very well.

The next thing in the programme was 'Gringoire.' Hum! We have crossed the channel; we are poaching on French demesnes, on the grounds of the renowned Coquelin, whose performances in B. Ayres are yet fresh in the memory of the theatre-going public. Possibly and I think I am right in my conjecture, one of the poachers knew the ground already.

The scene opened well, Loize (Mrs. C. H. Krabbé) listening to a serenade, (from Ruy Blas) the softened notes of which were wafted from the throat of an invisible singer. There was something soft yet vigorous, gentle yet strong, in the clear metallic barytone which charmed the audience, and I felt sorry that Gringoire did not serenade a little more before falling into the hands of Maitre Olivier. The serenade was sung as a serenade should be sung; softly as if to denote the timidity of the lover, and in a low key as if fearful of waking the slumbering echoes of the night. A round of hearty applause greeted the conclusion of this serenade, which was sung by Mr Fairfield Magrane. The plot now began to develop. The King made his appearance followed by Simon (Mr. Oyler—an excellent impersonation) Dame Nicole (Mrs. Oyler, also very good) and Master Olivier Le Daim (Mr. Frank Jones), who had anything but the look of Figaro—for Figaro he was, if I rightly remember the story. A word about the King. Louis XI! The very name conjures up the image of some semi-shrivelled up, emaciated, avaricious "vieillard," whose pointed nose proclaims the cunning of the fox, whose restless eyes denote an uneasy conscience, whose thin and shaven face bears the stamp of ever-present anxiety. Add to that the squeaky voice of insignificance, the nervous hands itching to caress hoarded coins—a strange mixture of the security of the king, the fearfulness of the miser, the helplessness of the old man. History has waxen-imaged this monarch. His appearance is familiar to every reader. On Monday night, His deceased Majesty seemed to resume his mortal envelope. Mr. Woolley was an impersonation as perfect as could be desired.

Gringoire—a difficult character—the street-poet, dividing his time between starvation and inspiration and bearing the stamp of both, an inspired "atorrante" undergoing the most degrading privations yet feeling and expressing the most noble emotions—a mixture of physical misery and mental opulence; an obsolete character—at least it is to be hoped so, for Gringoire was the expression of a terrible state of society, a specimen of a lost species, caged and stuffed by the immortal pen of Victor Hugo. Mr. Halkett-Kinch understood the difficulties of his role and made heroic efforts to overcome them. He partially succeeded and was much applauded.

At one time he almost succeeded in identifying himself with his role. I think that as an amateur he deserves great praise.

The part of Loize was well rendered, and Mrs. Oyler as Dame Nicole gave a very good performance. All the amateurs were applauded when the curtain fell.

«A Morning Call» was considered by some as the gem of the evening. It certainly went off very well; and Miss Anderson as Mrs. Chillingworth and Mr. Hulbert Morgan as Sir Edward Ardent are to be congratulated on the excellence of their performance.

In conclusion, a word about the orchestra. It was very good, but something seemed to go wrong in the «Pirates of Penzance».

Scoecola.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

May 17th.

This benevolent institution has completed its third year, and we have before us the report which will be submitted at the annual meeting to be held to-morrow. The report does not give any figures as to the number of convalescents admitted during the year, but says that the proportion of poor persons was greater than in previous years.

The balance-sheet shews thus:

	$currency.
Expenditure.	
Wages	5,195
Food, etc	3,928
Total	9,123
Receipts.	
Subscriptions	2,182
Fees	2,266
Interest	2,807
Total	7,255
Deficit	1,868
	9,123

This shews that the Home was worked last year at a loss of $150 a month. The endowment fund at 1890 was $9,385, and is now reduced to $7,516 currency.

The assets of the institution comprise as follows (reducing gold to paper at 330):—

	$currency
Furniture	12,800
House-property	51,480
Bills and cash	47,310
Total	111,590

The liabilities are as follows:—

	$
Transfer account	42,600
Founders' subs	60,440
Sundries	1,034
	104,074
Surplus	7,516

The comparison of income and expenses with the previous year shewed thus:

	1890. $currency.	1891. $currency.
Income	8,388	7,255
Expenses	7,108	9,123
Surplus	1,280	...
Deficit	...	1,868

The report of the Committee is as follows:—

The Committee of Management beg to submit to the subscribers and donors their Third Annual Report corresponding to the past year of 1891.

While thanking those whose generosity largely provides for the rest and comfort taken advantage of by so many of the community, the Committee regrets to report that for the first time in its history the Home has failed to meet its year's expenses with its year's income. The year 1890 showed an excess of income of $1,279 currency, while 1891 shows a deficit of $1868 currency, or as compared with the former year, a falling off of $3,148 currency. A detailed comparative statement from the Hon. Treasurer shews the receipts and expenditure during 1890 and 1891, and although there has been an increase in the expenditure of no less than $2,015 currency, this is due exclusively to the depreciation of the circulating medium.

The Honorary Medical Officer's Report shows how considerable are the benefits derived by those who have been inmates at the Home during the past year, especially by the free patients, who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been deprived of the advantages the Home offers.

The Committee found it desirable to introduce certain improvements during the year to perfect the sanitary arrangements, and the establishment has been thoroughly revised and the best technical opinion taken, and a complete system of drainage has been most effectively carried out under the design and direction of Mr. Basset Smith.

The superintendent and matron have both contributed largely to the comfort of patients, especially so as there is always a difficulty in obtaining efficient domestic assistance. The buildings have all been carefully maintained, and are in good order; sundry comforts have been added to the internal arrangements, and the stock of linen and other necessaries sufficiently increased so as to provide for all demands. The grounds and gardens have been also carefully tended, and every effort has been made to keep the entire property on a thoroughly good footing. In view of the depreciation of the currency, it was considered necessary to raise the fees for paying patients, but as the increase apparently deterred many from coming to the Home, who otherwise would be thankful to take advantage of a rest there, it was determined to reduce charges to $3 50 currency for 1st class patients, and $1.50 for second class patients per diem.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the services of Dr. Dodds of Lomas, who from time to time has been called to attend urgent cases, where it has been impossible for the Honorary Medical Officer to be present; also special acknowledgment is due to those who have kindly sent supplies of newspapers, magazines, etc.

The Committee again invites subscribers to extend their liberality to the funds of the Home, and to assist in such a manner that many new names will be added to the roll, so that there may be during 1892 an excess in the income rather than a falling off.

In order to vest the property in its own corporate capacity, steps are being taken to establish the legal status or "personeria juridica" of the Home, and there is every reason to believe that no difficulty will be experienced in attaining such a desirable result.

Dr. Mackern's report is as follows:—

I have the honour to submit my Third Annual Medical Report in connection with the Victoria Convalescent Home.

I am glad to say that as the Home and its advantages become better known, its sphere of usefulness increases steadily. We have had this year a much greater variety in the class of cases, and the proportion of utterly poor has also been higher, and these facts prove that the Home is rapidly reaching the position of a truly Charitable Institution, which it was intended it should occupy by its Founders and Subscribers.

The two cases of enteric fever at the Home in December have been fully dealt with in my report to the Committee, and it only remains for me to assure the subscribers and the general public that the new system of drainage, which is now completed, is in every way the most perfect and the most modern. An analysis of the drinking water was made by your order, and I am glad to say it was pronounced to be of the "best quality for drinking purposes" by the City Analyst. I can assure you now, Sir, that the Home has not been in better working order since its establishment.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully
George Mackern, M.D. Lond.

NORTHERN URUGUAY EXTENSION.

MR. CRAWFORD'S FAREWELL.

On Friday, 29th April, Mr. R. Crawford C. E. who has so successfully concluded the Northern Extension of the Central Uruguay Railway to Rivera, paid a last visit of inspection to the new line, before leaving for Europe. He was accompanied by a party of friends and engineers and the visit was also rendered official, by Col. Escobar and Col. Larrobla, the Jefes Politicos of the Departments of Rivera and Tacuarembó, respectively, joining the party. Both showed great interest in the line and works examined and freely expressed their opinion that Uruguay owed more of its development to Engineer Crawford and his staff than to anything else.

The expedition set out from Tacuarembó on Friday and reached Santa Ana do Livramento, on the Brazilian frontier, just opposite Rivera, on Saturday. Here they remained all day, as the weather was bad and as one of the objects of the "paseo" was to take photographs of the most salient features of the line, which such weather did not permit. Sunday, however, was a fine day and was commenced with a splendid breakfast given by Mr. Crawford to the two Jefes, who are indeed the rulers of the principal part of the country north of Rio Negro.

The expedition included Engineers Steadman, Cols. Larrobla and Escobar, Col. Sixto Rodriguez, Dr. Morador, Messrs, MacIntosh, Morb. Crawford jr. Fitz Patrick, etc. etc.

The party left Rivera, which is only separated about 100 yards from Santa Ana, at about 2 p.m. for Bañados de Rocha, near the tunnel, and photographic views were taken all along the line by the well known English photographer Mr. J. Fitz Patrick, whose views of the other extension and the valley of Los Tambores, have been so justly praised.

The party arrived at Mr. Steadman's casilla, about 5 o'clock, where a first rate banquet was provided. After the good things had been discussed and champaign was beginning to flow the two Jefes, recalling to mind the last journey of inspection along the line when the Ministers of Government and War accompanied the expedition, said that that journey had been signalized in an appropriate and significant manner by christening one of the hills en route the "Correo de los Ministros. Our journey also deserves similar resognition, argued they, for we have had the pleasure of inspecting these now finished works under the intelligent guidance of the clever engineer Mr. Crawford, to whom they are due, and who is now about to leave us to return to his own country. Before he goes we will take this opportunity said Col. Escobar, speaking for himself and Col. Larrobla, to perpetuate the name of the man to whom we are indebted for this great step in the van of progress, by baptizing one of the most charming hills near the line by his name. Mr Crawford, while thanking them for the honour they so kindly thrust upon him, said that in that case another Cerro on the borders of Tacuarembó and Rivera should be called "Corro de los Jefes" in commemoration of the pleasant trip.

The following day a movement was made to these Cerros and after an "asado con cuero" the Cerros were reached and views taken of them. Cerro Crawford lies just beyond the river Las Cañas, on the left hand going towards Rivera. A most charming view was taken of it with Engineer Grawford standing in the foreground. At the back is the Cerro and to the left the Las Cañas bridge which the engine is about to cross but stops short to blow a shrill salute in honour of the occasion. Two views of the "Cerro de los Jefes" were also taken; one from the Department of Rivera and the other from the Department of Tacuarembó, between which the Cerro lies. The two chiefs are standing together in the foreground, like monarchs of all they survey.

Many other views were taken and show the extensive engineering work that has just been successfully concluded by Engineer Crawford and his staff, as also the luxuriant vegetation and charming scenery of this republic in those northerly departments. The pictures are artistically selected and include many pretty bits of waterfall, mountain scenery and fertile valleys. The picture of Santa Ana do Livramento is also a most interesting one, showing a Brazilian town with its orange groves and tile-roofed houses. The bridges taken were: Tres Cruces, Laurel, Tacuarembó Grande; the tunnel of the Bañadas de Rocha, about 300 metres long; and other views were those of Cortizeras, Las Cañas, Laureles.

We trust these fine views will be placed on view by Mr. Fitz Patrick, that stay-at-homes may have an opportunity of appreciating the beauties along the line to Rivera.

Adding our congratulations to those of his many friends on the successful conclusion of his labours, we wish Engineer Crawford a pleasant voyage to the old country, and trust we may see him here again one of these days to still further extend civilization, by means of the iron way and the locomotive, in Uruguay:—*Uruguay News.*

OPENING OF A NEW TRAMWAY SECTION.

A party of gentlemen yesterday ran over the new section of the B. Ayres New Tramways Company opened to the public last Sunday. Proceedings began with a breakfast in one of the upper saloons of George Mercer's restaurant. The following gentlemen sat down to table:—Mr. Charles Thursby, (representative of the Company) and to his right Lord Mayor Bollini; Dr. Lucio V. Lopez, Messrs. Antonio Nuñez (manager), W. D. Bishop, (Secretary); Jorge N. Williams (Sec. to the Municipality;) Señor Vivanco (Chief of the Limpieza Department;) Samuel Hale Pearson, Essex E. Reade, A. Bowden-Smith, A Dick-Connyngham, Arthur Herbert (H. M. Chargé d'Affaires;) Carlos M. Alkaine, Nicholas Bouwer, Juan Pearson and E. T. Mulhall, jr.

After breakfast the party walked to the corner of Viamonte and Reconquista, where there was a special car drawn by a pair of very good horses. The "special" carried the party over the new line, doubling in San Martin, turning into Calle Cordoba, then into Cerrito to the Plaza Lavalle, Paraguay, Charcas, Montevideo and Callao, where the main line runs. The new line is quite as solidly built as any of the old sections and passes through a populous quarter of the city. The "special" ran along Callao and Entre Rios to the Puente Alsina station, a very fine structure, having accommodation for 400 horses and 60 cars. Mr. Nuñez de Arce shewed the guests all over the stables, which are kept clean and in excellent order. All the horses —350— in the stables are well fed and in good condition.

There were about 40 cars in the station, all newly painted and solidly built. These cars are from the Lewis Company, Brooklyn. They have the usual accommodation for 32 passengers and are provided with the most recent improvements.

A glance at the plan of the line shews what an important undertaking this is. At present there are cars running every five minutes to every point of the compass, the combination ticket enabling the passenger to go to any corner of the city for ten cents. The line, however, is not yet complete. Rails have been laid to the Paseo Colon and round the Northern extremity of the city; but that part of the line cannot be opened on account of the bankruptcy and sale of the Metropolitan Company, which has lines in some of the streets, and the Court will not allow the lines to be used until the question is settled about the sale. In fact the Company have 26 miles laid. There are 20 miles of line working and when the remaining sections are completed there will be at least 30 miles of line, running in every direction and landing passengers from any corner of the city at the Central Station. The traffic over the line is considerable and is daily increasing. The Company in their three stables have 700 horses, all strong, well-fed animals, and over 100 cars, between closed and open. There are workshops attached to the stations, which are so well kept that they are perfectly free from offensive smells. A new section of three miles will be opened to traffic next July.

The party returned, via Plaza Constitucion, Entre Rios, Pozos, Paraguay, Tucuman and Viamonte, well pleased with their trip and fully impressed with the importance of this undertaking. We congratulate Mr Charles Thursby, who represents the company, on the success of the concern and on his activity in giving the travelling-public—a very numerous one—an excellent and regular tramway service.

ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening the President, Reverend Pelham Ogle, delivered his inaugural lecture to about 40 members, Mr Pilling occupying the chair.

It had been announced that the subject of the lecture would be "Literature and Commerce," and Mr. Ogle said that he had not given the title to the lecture, but that his intention was to review the sphere of work of the Society and to raise questions as to the directions in which it might be extended.

He did not know the original intentions of the founders of the Society, but judging from the name given to it, their object, apparently, was to establish a kind of 'Republic of Letters', affording an opportunity to the members of crossing the barriers of class and social circles—a needed help, for the English are by nature less coherent than any other race, which characteristic is a testimony to the spirit of self-reliance which also distinguishes the race. The English Literary Society should therefore take care neither to claim nor deserve any 'social class brand', but should endeavour to secure the support of every class of English-speaking society. With this object in view, the Committee introduced last year the form of social gathering known as 'smoking concerts.' These proved successful, and it was therefore determined to renew them this season; and it was to be regretted that anything should have occurred to mar the pleasure of such meetings. He did not desire to raise any discussion as to the nature of a song sung at the recent concert, but he hoped that the Committee and the members would always, in the selection of songs, endeavour to avoid hurting the feelings of others. Some seemed to think that such frivolous amusements as smoking concerts were derogatory to the dignity of the Society, but he agreed with the well-known saying of Horace:—

Dum licet
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem,
Dulce est desipere in loco.

which, freely translated, means that you should intermix with your debates a brief tomfoolery, for it is pleasant at times to give rein to mirth.

The Society has fairly maintained its literary character, and it is creditable to it that without any special support it has outridden the various social, political and financial storms that have wrecked so many English societies. The library is a representative one, but it should be made more so, for, though it is undoubtedly the best English library in South America, it is particularly deficient in classical literature. This defect might be remedied by the members themselves making donations of books to the library. A check should be placed on the acquisition of purely ephemeral or local literature, which, though interesting to individuals, involves an expenditure which would be more beneficial to the general body of members if applied to the purchase of standard works.

The Society should be regarded as something more than a Club or place for reading newspapers, smoking and gossiping; it should become a medium for the promotion of the study of the physical sciences, of the 'flora' and 'fauna', of the history and antiquities of the country, thus aiding young men, who at present are perhaps too exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits, to prepare themselves for higher positions in life.

To attain this object the lectures might be supplemented by an occasional 'conversazione', either in the Society's rooms or some more convenient place, a pleasant kind of social gathering of both sexes, for amusement as well as instruction.

The Society is English, in the broadest sense of the term, and it should set forth and make more widely known the definite character of the English-speaking races, the purity and strength of English literature and of the English system of education. Commerce is not antagonistic to Literature, for to attain success in the higher ranks of Commerce there is necessary a high order of intellect, a knowledge of men and manners, of the natural resources and of the history past and present of the various countries of the world.

The Chairman having invited discussion, Mr. Graham said that the Society should not aim too high. People come here to make money, for which purpose literary studies are of no assistance. They want to be amused when their work is done, and the Society is for them a Club, without the excitement of cards or drinking. The lectures should therefore have amusement as their chief object. The excursions organized by Mr. Spilsbury had been of much advantage by promoting good fellowship among the members. Mr. Hughes said that, for a man of business, too much learning is as dangerous as too little, and no amount of learning would gain promotion for an office clerk.

Mr. Monteith Drysdale expressed approval of the President's ideas. The existence of the Society is a protest against the degrading notion that the making of money is the supreme object of Englishmen in this country. Education gives its own reward in the elevation of the mind.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed the opinion that the objects of the Society had, on the whole, been well carried out, though he quite approved of efforts being made to extend its intellectual influences.—*Herald.*

THE LATE CANON FAHY.

Mr. Editor,

I wish to know if it is true that a large sum of money was collected some years ago, with the view of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Very Rev. Canon Fahy, and if so with whom was the money deposited, and what has become of it! Is it true that the exact place where Father Fahy's body was interred is unknown? If so why not have a monument erected in the Recoleta?

Miguel J. Byrne.

Ed. Note.—There was some money collected by the late Rev. John Leahy, of which a full account was published by him in the STANDARD. It was not sufficient to pay the funeral expenses, and a sum of $10,000 was borrowed by the Committee from the following persons:—

	$
Mr. Michael Duggan	2,000
Mr. John Hughes	2,000
Mr. Thomas Gahan	2,000
Messrs. Kenny Brothers	2,000
M. G. & E. T. Mulhall	2,000
Total	10,000

This money is still due by the Irish community to the above persons, but they have practically renounced all claim to it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tuesday, May 10.

Yesterday's bullish reaction began to assume formidable proportions this morning. The whole market reeled before the bullish move, and the current of the speculation swerved, rushing into a fresh channel. All last week's bears turned bulls, and the premium on gold rose with irresistible force. The forcible cause of the sudden change in speculative affairs is the extraordinary weakness of exchange rates; the decline in exchange became very visible last Friday, but the majority thought that the fall would be short-lived and that the uncomfortable feeling that was rampant would disappear; but exchange rates have dropped steadily since last week and were at par for sterling bills this morning on London. Some parties have evidently made a clean sweep of all the bills in the market, and what with this drop in rates and steady purchases of heavy amounts of sovereigns for the Rio market, gold this morning was in active demand, and the premium rose rapidly and buoyantly.

The heavy fall in exchange is a warning to the market not to pin too much faith to expectations based upon somewhat fanciful estimates of a heavy wool clip and wheat crop. The trade figures of the first quarter of the year are far from confirming the hopes of those who in October last looked forward to a heavy rise in exchange and heavy increase in the exports of produce. There are many who cling to the belief that very large quantities of wool still remain to be shipped, but these calculations are a very slender reed to support the burden of the exchange market in winter. The ups and downs of gold may, no doubt, be regulated to a certain degree by the intermittent supply of produce gold, but the fall in exchange rates at present is a rude shock and appears to have broken the back of the market, and has spread some distrust. At all events, the fall has shattered the hopes of the many—the optimists and increased the number of pessimists, no matter what extraneous causes be at the bottom of the 'degringolade' in exchange, whether the heavy taking of the Government, the clean sweep effected by some private banks, or the sudden requirements of our Rio friends.

Over twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53.80, rose to 53.90, fell to 53.70, rose steadily and closed firm at 54.20, say 233% premium. Sovereigns were very dull; only two hundred were sold at $16.70 and 16.85, say 234¼% premium. Amongst the many rumors that affected the gold market this morning, one of the principal causes of disturbance was the exaggerated proportions given to the purchase of sovereigns for shipment to Rio Janeiro; one very general report put the figure at £350,000 stg., an enormous figure which, if correct, would easily account for the rise in the premium. Another disturbing element was the purchase of the new cruiser for the navy, a purchase that precludes any policy of economy in the Government and gives no hope of the legendary $15,000,000 per annum being withdrawn from the paper circulation. The surplus in the revenue, the partial exhaustion of paper in the Caja de Conversion, and the silver lining to the crisis cloud, all look like a hollow sham when we see £300,000 dropped into the engines and guns of a first-class man-of-war.

The Camara de Comercio of the Produce Market has sent a note to the Committee of the Exhibition, stating that the Camara will in every way possible assist Inspector General Don Carlos Lix-Klett.

About three hundred thousand Patriotic Bonds changed hands this afternoon in the midst of a booming market. People started at the figures on the black board as they saw the price of the stock advance in leaps and bounds, from 59.70 to 60.00, from 60 to 60.40. About one hundred thousand were sold for the end of the month at 60 to 60.70. All wondered at the cause of the sudden spurt, and it soon leaked out that there was important news from the Government House. It appears that the National Government approved to-day the subscription of the Banco de la Nacion and that five directors of the shareholders will be elected for the Board of Management. The Government will also reopen the subscription for several days, and it is expected that the first series of ten millions will be filled by the market. This news put the market in good humour and put up the price of the stock.

The Dutch man-of-war Sommelsdyk spoke in Lat. 13° 8' S. and Long. 33° 16' W. the Itata from Liverpool and the Astoria bound for Cork, all well on board.

The good news about the Subscription to the capital of the Banco de la Nacion and the sudden spurt in Patriotic Bonds seemed to favorably impress the gold market, for the second ring opened with a decidedly weak feeling; seventeen thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow. The price opened at 54,30$, fell to 53.80$ and closed heavy at 53.90$, say 231¼% premium. Seventeen hundred sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 16.75$ and closed at 16.70$, say 231¼% premium. The marked closed with a weak feeling.

Mr. William Turner, ex-Chairman of the Glasgow Pig Iron Association and connected with the Rio Negro Salt Co. Ld., paid a visit yesterday to the Department of Mines and geology, under the management of Mr. Hoskold. Mr. Turner was surprised at the wonderful variety of mineral wealth of this country, as evidenced by Mr. Hoskold's extensive collections in the Department: he wondered how such great sources of wealth could remain undeveloped in this age of steam and electricity.

An important decree was issued this evening from the Finance Office in reference to the tax on bank profits. According to this decree the stocks quoted on the Bolsa and figuring in the balance-sheets of the bank shall be considered as representing money equal to the quotations on the date of the balance-sheet. Any difference in quotations in one balance-sheet and another will be considered as profit or loss as the case may be.

Wednesday, May 11th.

The gold market turned round to-day and affairs were very bearish, owing to heavy sales for Saturday and end of the month. These time bargains on the kerbstone had an immediate effect on prices for cash at the ring. About sixteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at 53.70, fell to 53.50, rose to 53.80, and closed heavy at 53.70, say 230 % premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 16.68, fell to 16.66, and closed at 16.67, say 230¾ % premium. The feeling in the market was as bearish to-day as it was bullish yesterday, and the favourable news about the subscription to the capital of the Banco de la Nacion had much to do in the general improvement in the situation.

The news about the Banco de la Nacion, the appointment of five new Directors of the shareholders, and the reopening of the subscription, produced the very best impression upon the market. In all quarters the topic was discussed and a far more favourable opinion prevailed with regard to the management and prospects of the Bank. The great desideratum is to save the Bank from becoming a thoroughly state concern: last week it was feared, on plausible grounds, that, in view of the unsatisfactory results of the subscription, the Government would return the subscriptions to the subscribers and carry on the Bank as a State bank with its full capital of of fifty millions. That threat has been removed and the market breathes more freely.

Another consideration is the probability that the Government and Congress may agree to reduce the capital of the Bank to twenty millions, half subscribed by the public and half by the Government. We think that this reduction in the capital will be effected sooner or later, and it would imply a reduction of 30 millions in the authorized issue of the currency. In fact the very best news is current with regard to the new Bank, and the whole market is beginning to look forward with much interest to the re-opening of the subscription. Quite a number of capitalists who fought shy of the subscription last month are now prepared to subscribe for heavy amounts. This explains the sudden demand for Patriotic stock since the news of the re-opening of the subscription leaked out yesterday afternoon.

Patriotic Bonds were in great demand all morning and prices advanced several points. About two hundred thousand changed hands for cash, opening at 61½, rising to 62, and closing at 61.80. Over one hundred thousand were sold for the end of the month at 61.50 to 62.50, closing at 62. Internal Bonds of 1892 closed at 51.50. With regard to these Internal Bonds, it is surmised that the London shareholders of the National Bank will sell the Internal Bonds that they received in exchange for shares and buy Patriotic Bonds to subscribe to the Banco de la Nacion. Numerous orders are being daily received from Europe to subscribe to the New Bank.

Mr. George Ruis, as representative of Mr. E. Langworthy, has applied to the National Government for the reimbursement of 10,000 dollars which were deposited in pledge of good faith when the concession of La Florencia Colony in the Central Chaco was signed. This appeal of Mr. Langworthy was sent to the Attorney-General who has reported as follows:—

1st.—That the 10,000$ guarantee should not be returned to Mr. Langworthy, as several articles of the concession have not been carried out.

2nd. That a term may be given to the concessionaire to carry out all the conditions of his concession.

3rd. That a note be sent to the Head of the Colonies Office that all these conditions be carried out and the respective responsibility be established.

In reference to the above we hear that the Minister of Interior is determined to be inexorable with all these concessionaires who have failed to comply with the conditions of their respective concessions.

According to Article 1st of the Law of Repeal of the City Improvements Works Lease, the Company are bound to produce proofs of the necessity for any additional works that may have been carried out in the Boca and Barracas districts, or in case the expenses of the works should exceed the original estimates of the Lease Contract. The Managing Committee of the Works have thought it fit to call the attention of the Government to the fact as in the long run this clause may lead to much litigation. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the Company should immediately present the plans and estimates in the above districts.

Two "retroventas" are reported; one in the partido Olavarria for $35,000 gold on four leagues of land in the vicinity of Colina, at 12% per annum; another of $100,000, the details of which are kept under reserve.

The Minister of Finance gave instructions to-day to the Administracion General de Impuestos Internos to demand the immediate delivery from the Banco de Comercio of its balance-sheet of 1891 as well as the payment of the taxes due on profits; otherwise legal steps will be taken.

Mr. Hugh Scott Robson, the well-known broker, has rented to Edward E. Perez, four and a half leagues of land in Lincoln at the rate of 3000$ m/n per league. This land forms part of the large estancia of Mrs Grigg in that district.

With regard to the protest lodged by the Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata against the Oficina de Impuestos Internos, which charges 10 % on the total banking profits of 1891, say $228,555 m/n gold, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. Hansen, has resolved:—

That the reduction of $10,994 gold as balance of Profit and Loss account of 1890 cannot be accepted by the Government, as it figures as the very first item in the balance-sheet for 1891.

That the reduction of $98,511.22, balance of the accounts of rediscounts, cannot be accepted, as that balance represents interests accruing in 1891.

That the reduction of $14,872 pleaded as proportional to the interests on the public funds falling due on 1st March of this year cannot be countenanced either.

That the Bank cannot find fault with its own balance-sheets until it has paid the Internal tax that is levied on its own figures, and that no objections can be admitted which tend to affect its published profits.

Finally, that the Inspection Office must exact the payment of $21,686.98 gold, amount that the Bank must pay as 10 % tax on the profits of 1891.

Thursday, May 12th.

The speculative tide ebbed away slowly this morning in the gold market, and prices fell steadily and with irresistible force. About fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at $53.30, rose to 53.50, fell to 53.20, and closed at 53.30. say 227¾ % premium. Sovereigns were very dull; a few hundred were sold at 16.58 and 16.55, say 228¾ premium. The market closed heavy with a downward tendency.

Patriotic Bonds were weak this morning, owing to rumours that the Government had changed its mind and would not reopen the subscription to the capital of the Banco de la Nacion. There is no foundation whatever to such reports, and the Government is determined to open the subscription lists, which will be filled this time, as the market is in an excellent frame of mind, and all the misgivings harbored about the Bank and its subscription last month have been removed. As we stated previously, numerous orders have been received from Europe to subscribe to the new Bank, and merchants here view the reopening of the subscription with much favor. The probable cause of the fall in Patriotic Bonds to-day is the large supply of the stock from certain quarters; it is said that one of the private banks has sold half a million bonds. Prices for cash this morning opened at 61, fell to 60½, and closed at 61.30. Internal Bonds of 1892 fell to 51.

The R. M. S. Magdalena cleared to-day. She took fifty thousand sovereigns. The most absurd reports were floated in the market yesterday and the day before; some parties spread the rumour that the Magdalena would take a consignment of £250'000. It may be seen from the above that the drain of gold at the beginning of the week did not amount to much.

One of the chief features of the gold market to day was the superabundant supply of gold on time. All the brokers appeared to have orders to sell freely for the end of the month and up to end of July. The contango for end of month is nil; that for June and July does not exceed ten cents. It is quite evident that the houses are getting rid of gold; this operation may bring on a very heavy bearish speculation.

With regard to the question at issue between the Banco de Comercio and the Finance Minister about the payment of the 10% tax on banking profits, we understand on the best authority that the following are the facts of the case:—The Bank's financial year, according to charter, runs from June to June. On 31st December 1891 the Board distributed a provincial dividend of 5% and immediately forwarded to the 'Administrador de Impuestos Internos' the corresponding tax of 10% on the above

dividend. This money, however, was refused on the plea that a general balance-sheet for the year should be presented at the same time. It appears that the Board of the Bank is not authorized by its charter to issue such a balance-sheet in the middle of the bank's working year, and this fact gave rise to the question which was put before the Minister of Finance. Minister Hansen has just decided that the balance-sheet for the half-year ending December 1891 must be presented, and the Bank will draw up the document within two or three days. This settles the matter.

Don Carlos Lix Klett, the Inspector General of the Argentine Committee of the Chicago Exhibition, has taken advantage of the late arrivals of fine wools in the South Plaza and has collected and classified over one hundred samples of very fine wools. The German barraqueros have come forward with great zeal: Messrs. Carlos Fremery, Maximo Hopff, Dirks and Westorff have sent to Mr. Lix Klett a lot of fine fleeces for the Exhibition. Consignees also give their great support and send samples of choice parcels of wool.

Farmers state that the maize crop of this season promises to be of splendid quality, the best on record, the spell of fine weather favors the gathering and shelling of the corn.

Another important "retroventa" is reported in the market, to the amount of $200,000 m/n at 1½% per month on a valuable estancia of two leagues near La Plata. Mr. A. Wyse was broker in his important business.

Great complaint is made about the large number of false notes in circulation, and the opinion is that the Government ought to call in all the fifty and ten dollar notes in circulation. It is really scandalous the number of false notes flying about. We heard to-day that now there are false fifty cent notes out.

The Minister of the Interior has taken up the all important question of irrigating the lands in the travesia between the Rios Colorado and Negro: a most important subject, as it will improve an immense tract of fine pasture land that even under present circumstances is getting thickly settled on by Basque and Italian sheepfarmers. It is estimated that there are now over a million of sheep on this vast 'travesia,' but the scarcity of water is much felt. A canal from the Rio Negro, near Pringles, through a portion of these lands would add immensely to their value, and cost very little.

Government has ordered that Messrs E. Madero & Sons be paid the sum of $800,000 gold, for work done on the Port, for over a year past.

Friday, May 13th.

The Department of Lands and Colonies has sold to Don Manuel Dolz ten thousand hectares of land in Misiones territory at $6,000 m/n per league, payable in eight years. The concessionaire is bound to put one family and farm to every lot of 200 hectares, within a term of 4 years; in the first two years at least one-fifth of the land must be put under agriculture.

Italian consignees of the Once de Setiembre, the great grain market, are thinking of sending in their collective resignation as members of the Sala Comercial del Once; we note among them Messrs. David Perazzo, members of the Board of the Sala and of the Camara Italiana. The cause of dissatisfaction is the indifference of the Committee with regard to the Genoa Exhibition: another grievance is that the chairman of the Sala de Comercio sent exhibits intended for Genoa to other quarters. In this regard we may remark that the Museum of Products of the Sala del Once shews a great falling off: the management of affairs in that market has been found wanting. The very exhibits of cattle products are now going to the Plaza Constitucion and Central Produce Market. We may also add that in view of this deplorable neglect the Minister of Foreign Affairs should have sent his notes to the Camara Mercantil of the Central Produce Market in preference to the Sala of the Once. The Minister would have found the greatest support in the Camara Mercantil, where all the members are aware of the importance of the Genoa Exhibition; the very fact of the back-bone of the country being Italian immigration should have induced the Government to shew a little more foresight in the matter.

Don Carlos Lix-Klett, Inspector-General of the Argentine Committee of the Chicago Exhibition, has collected in the Central Produce Market forty samples of wool to begin the display of produce that the Camara Mercantil of that market will send to Chicago. Consignees Diego Ramsay, Patricio Ham, Enrique Bonifacio, Antonio Ojea, and Carlos Fremery have generously come forward with splendid samples for the collection. The well-known 'barraquero' Mr. Hallet also made a present of some very fine fleeces to the Inspector-General.

The following are the new Directors of the Provincial and Hypothecary Banks:

Banco de la Provincia—President, Félix Soriano. Directors—Guillermo Walker, Samuel Rosetti, Antonio Gil, José Bianchi, Tomas Santa Coloma, Emilio Obligado, Pedro Nocetti, Aureliano Bosch, José M. Ahumada, Felipe Harilaos, Jose M. Jorge, Ramon Muñoz, Alfredo Meabe, Felipe M. Botet, Dr. Juan J. Ezeiza.

Buenos Ayres Branch—Manager Mariano F. Marenco.

Banco Hipotecario—President, Sr. Raul Harilaos. Directors—Sres. Desiderio Davel, Eugenio Spont, Osvaldo Botet, Tristan Gomez, Felipe Mayol, Cándido Martinez, Pedro Benoit, Ricardo Fernandez.

Our La Plata reporter sends us the following interesting news:—

"From La Plata we learn that the current item of news is that next month a branch of the Banco de la Nacion will be opened there, arrangements having been made for renting the premises of Mr. Henry Thongnon's fine building facing the Plaza Legislatura.

"Much comment has also been raised by the realization of the following transactions in real estate in La Plata during the last few days:—

"The premises occupied by Mr. Jacob Peuser's 'libreria,' at the corner of 7th Avenue and 53rd Boulevard, and occupying some 250 square metres of land, have been purchased at public auction by Mr. Peuser at the high price of $70 per square metre. Seller, Mr. John Dillon of Montevideo.

"Mr. Cabral's house in 45th Street, between 8th and 9th streets, was, by order of the Judge of 1st Instance, sold at auction this week, with upset price of $10,000, and realized $17,500, the buyer being a son of Colonel Orma, President Pellegrini's aide-de-camp.

"The magnificent five-storey building and land alongside, corner of 7th Avenue and 50th Street, which Mr. Eugenio Maffeis, its late owner, was obliged by the crisis to leave half finished some three years ago, has been purchased by General Rudecindo Roca for $100,000, plus the gold mortgage in favor of the Banco Hipotecario, and it is understood that immediate steps will be taken to finish and extend the building, to give it a frontage to the railway station."

Saturday, May 14th.

The settlement of the week came off to-day in the midst of a crashing fall; all the bullish positions crumbled like a pack of cards and an intense bearish speculation swept everything before it. Gold seemed to spring from the mosaic floor, and the supply was too great for the bulls. Twenty-five thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened very weak at $53.30, fell headlong to 52.70, and closed very heavy at 52.80, say 224¼ % premium. Five minutes after the ring there were sellers all round at $52.70 to the ounce. Fifteen hundred sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $16.48 and closed at 16.36, say 224¼ per cent premium. In spite of the heavy bearish speculation going on since the beginning of the week, it was evident that the market was 'long' of gold this morning; there was a suspicion to-day that gold was showered in heavy quantities from certain high quarters, and that telegrams from London announcing a boom in Argentine stocks and shares had something to do with the matter.

Patriotic Bonds were very firm and comparatively active: they opened for cash at 62 and closed at 62.20; for end of June they rose to 62.70. Internal Bonds of 1892 advanced to 53. The fall in gold put all stock and shareholders in a good humor, for even Catalinas rose, closing steady at 7.80. Banco de Italia shares rose to 75 gold and Spanish Bank shares rushed to par. La Plata Cedulas were slightly weaker than yesterday. National Cedulas were very firm.

There is a rumour in the market that a well-known financier is already plunged in a deep study of finances to organize some general plan of economy for the new Government that will take the reins of power on the 12th of October next. The news is plausible and we doubt not that the future President, Dr. Saenz Pena, is firmly resolved to cut down expenditure in every branch of the public service. It is also rumored that President Pellegrini is thinking of proposing sweeping economies for next year's budget: it is to be hoped that this sound policy will be carried out.

An estancia of nearly a square league of land in Olavarria, fenced, with "alfalfares" and estancia house, is reported sold for $55,000 m/n. Buyer, Mr. Dupont.

One of our leading speculators has of late bought up large amounts of Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank and pawned same to buy more, on the strength of a rumour that the La Plata Legislature will soon discuss and pass a bill whereby all mortgages can be cancelled in those Bonos. This evolution ought to put up Bonos and put down Cedulas.

A fine three league property in Tapalque is offering in the market at $16 per hectare.

Real-estate brokers report a general rise in house property in the city and in lands in the Province of B. Ayres and national territories. Some lands in the Pampa Central were sold this week at 15,000 dollars per league.

The railway to Quequen is finished: the first train ran through yesterday.

The Share board began to resume its familiar aspect of the old palmy days of speculation; the rows of chalk figures this afternoon pointed to a general revival. Catalinas are the first to come to the front; over three thousand were posted at advancing prices; the quotation opened at 8 and rose to 8.70, closing at 8.50; the rise was meteoric. Banco del Comercio shares were done at 75 and Old Gas shares jumped ten points from 65 to 75. An incipient boom is marked on the black board.

In consequence of the difficulties arising from the decree of April last to the effect that all Custom House documents must be translated by Public Translators Government has revoked it, and the signature of the party interested will suffice at the foot of any translation.

Monday, May 16th.

Owing to the unfavourable political news published by a leading morning colleague, the gold market ruled very firm this morning. Seven thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring, the price opened weak at 52.60, fell to 52.50, rose steadily and closed at 53, say 225.65 % premium. Fifteen hundred sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $16.40, rose to 16.41 and closed at 16.40, say 225.38 % premium. The news that upset the market referred to some hitch in the Electoral College, and the probability of Congress electing the next President. Our colleague *El Diario* denied all these rumors in the afternoon, and a somewhat better feeling prevailed in the market.

The sensation of the day was the news that the Supreme Federal Tribunal had intimated to the Governor that within a term of ten days the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres must pay Mr. Segovia the treasury bills that he has protested, to the amount of sixty or more thousand dollars. It is urged that the sentence of the Court cannot be carried out forcibly: however, it remains to be seen if the National Government will allow a sentence of the Supreme Court to be disregarded. One would think that the whole power of the nation should support the sentence of the Court: the contrary theory would imply the independence of the Federal States. The question promises to be an interesting one.

There was much said on 'Change about the report on the National Bank in Salta published this morning. The inspection going on now in these branch banks shows but too clearly that the grossest irregularities were tolerated and that the administration was most defective. 'Tis well for the Directors of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina to have these papers before their eyes, as no bank, no matter what its priviliges, could stand where such things were tolerated. Possibly the fewer branches the new bank has the better, and the more the Directors limit the business of their bank to this market the better. The Provincial Bank was a prosperous concern enough before it started its 72 branches.

The Nuevo Banco Italiano moved into its new premises at the corner of Calle Reconquista and the Plaza Victoria today. The offices are some of the finest in the city, and far grander than most of the private Banks in London.

A great push was made this afternoon to push gold high above 53$ to the ounce, but it failed. All the pessimist news of the morning was revived, and a bullish feeling was rampant at the beginning of the second ring, prices reaching 53.20$, but the market weakened as the day grew and closed under 53. Over eight thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: opening at 53.20$, the price fell to 52.80, and closed at 52.90, say 225 % premium. Sovereigns were neglected: only 200 were sold at 16.45$, say 226.38 % premium.

Patriotic Bonds were very active in the afternoon: a quarter of a million at least were sold for to-morrow and end of month: prices for to-morrow opened at 63, fell to 62.50 closed at 63.20. Internal Bonds rushed like a wave to 56¼; evidently some good news in the wind. Catalinas fell to 7.80 and closed at 8 for for to-morrow and end of month. Bolsa Building shares were quoted at 125 Spanish Bank shares were sold at 102; these shares have advanced steadily for the last three weeks, and the advance reflects the great increase in the bank's working and its good management. French Bank shares were sold for to-morrow at 38 gold and Credito Real were done at 28. La Plata Cedulas continued dull and weak.

The agency of the Chargeurs Reunis Company received to-day a telegram from Rio announcing that the steamer Parana, during a thick fog, went aground off Cape Frio; the steamer has suffered no injury and there are hopes of getting her off easily. The agent of the Company in Rio left in the Ville de San Nicolas for the spot and to drag her off. With regard to this accident the most absurd and exaggerated reports were spread on 'Change this afternoon. The passengers and crew of the Parana are safe and sound.

Messrs. W. Samson & Co. have received advices from Captain James Taylor that the barque 'Chilian' has been wrecked on a bank on the North East Bank of San Blas, Patagones, and that all the crew were saved with the exception of Brown and Miller, A.Bs. The Chilian was an iron barque of 601 tons register belonging to Messrs. Donaldson Brothers, Glasgow, and sailed with coals in the month of March from Cardiff to Iquique.

Tuesday, May 17.

The great news of the day on 'Change and in the produce markets was the news flashed from Washington announcing that the Chamber of Representatives of the United States had passed, by 194 votes against 60, the Bill granting free introduction of Argentine wools into the great Republic. The news was unexpected and produced quite a sensation in all circles, where all wondered at the causes that could have induced the Legislators of the U. States to retrace their steps and make an exception for the raw material of the Argentine Republic. In the wool markets, 'artistas,' brokers, consignees, farmers, 'barraqueros,' etc., were plunged in a deep study of this momentous question, and an excellent impression prevailed all round, for it is expected that the American Senate will ratify the vote of the Lower House.

The above concession of the American Legislature should be greeted by all in the Argentine Republic as the most solemn proof of goodwill and friendship, and one and all should return the compliment of the Great Republic by joining in a great propaganda, that Argentina may figure prominently at the Chicago Exhibition. No effort should be spared by the National and Provincial Governments and the people to make a grand display, for it may be assumed that something very important is at the bottom of this sudden change for the better in the relations of both countries. Inspector General Carlos Lix-Klett ought to take to Chicago a far greater display than that of the Argentine Section established in Paris in 1889, and we have no doubt that manufacturers, estancieros, sheepfarmers, and others will help the cause.

Consignees and "barraqueros" are daily more convinced of the importance of the Chicago Exhibition, and the very exporters, who, as a rule, kept aloof, are now coming to the front although we could suppose that their interests do not lie in American latitudes. Messrs. Saturnino Unzue Hijos, Emilio Martinez de Hoz, Patricio Ham, Diego Ramsay, Francisco de Sauza Martinez, Pedro y Antonio Lannusse, Chillado, Gonzalez y Cia., Ghiraldo Saenz y Cia., Antonio Ojea, Carlos Fremery, Parera, Jose de los Santos, Julian Ortiz, Fermin Ortiz, Enrique Bonifacio, Perez y Cueto, Ayarragaray y Capdepont, Goyenechea, Bilbao y Cia., L. Molleres y Cia., Guras y Rivero, Hallett y Cia., Errea y Urtasum, José Rodriguez, Rafael Couto, Alberto Serantes, Viuda de Apellaniz, Dirks and Meestorf, Duggan Hermanos, Kelsey y Compañia, J. Peyredieu, Jesus Arias, Manuel Durañona, Claudio Acuña, Vivanco, Castelhum y Cia., Maximo Hopff, Necol Aguirre Hijo, Laplanche, Adolfo Baravino, etc., etc., have presented to the Inspector General of the Argentine Committee of the Chicago Exhibition numerous and valuable samples of wool; the wool exhibits are already assuming very considerable proportions, as should be the case in this wool producing country. We may safely say that the wool exhibits of this Republic in Chicago will be up to the mark, and that the display will eclipse that of the Paris Exhibition; the success will be due to the untiring efforts of the Inspector General, who is one of the best wool authorities in the country.

The wool markets to-day in the Plaza Constitucion and Mercado Central were heavy and weak: arrivals were about the average, not considerable. Only very exceptional qualities of wool can now fetch $9 per 10 kilos. To-morrow consignees in the Plaza Constitucion expect the famous parcel of wool of Miguel-arena from Ayacucho that took off a gold medal prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1889: the parcel is consigned to Messrs. Pedro and Antonio Lannusse. It is said that this parcel may be considered the finest wool of the republic: the lot was bought on the estancia by Don Carlos Fremery.

At the Central Produce market cereals are being shipped freely by the new quay or "embarcadero." This market is daily growing in importance, as the heavy arrivals of grain from rural parts and the numerous lighters from up rivers prove. There are at present at the wharf a great many small vessels from Entre Rios discharging sheep, cattle, and farm produce. There is yet ample room for double the trade. The Once is now merely the grain market for wheat supply; it is losing its importance fast and will soon drop out of the market's eye.

Messrs Perez and Areto sold in deposit this morning in the South market a parcel of Barleta wheat from the Alfalfa station on the Southern Railway at $15 per 100 kilos for seed, the highest price paid up to date for seed in the market. This wheat was grown on Mr. Navarro's chacras in Alfalfa and he deserves much credit for the splendid quality of the grain.

The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank was the talk of all the Bolsa and unfortunately it has produced a most unfavorable impression. The Mortgage bank owes the Provincial Bank the trifle of 14,261,700, which is simply enormous; and unless the amount can be liquidated in Mortgage Bank bonds, we don't see how on earth the amount will ever be paid; again the bad debts have increased, are increasing and no chance whatever of being diminished. $58,970,783 m/n in paper and $3,634,902 m/n in gold: these are figures sufficient to startle the whole market, and we greatly fear that the reconstruction of the Bank is more remote than ever. The amount of checks and 'bonos' of the Provincial Bank on April 1st was but 2,165,368, but since that date they must have vastly increased. Many persons differ with us in our opinion expressed to-day, where we say that there is some hope for the resurrection of the Provincial, but none for the Mortgage Bank; but we still think if the Provincial Bank in La Plata and its branches in the country towns were shut up, and only the head house kept here under the direction of a first class board of Directors composed of native and foreign merchants, the Provincial bank might soon be on its legs again; as for the Mortgage Bank, its cause is hopeless.

Shares of the Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata are in demand and steadily rising; buyers offering $77 gold to-day but holders refuse to sell under $80 gold, and even at that price only 50 shares for sale. The general impression is that these shares will be over par before the end of the year, and are considered the best buying in the market.

Central Produce market shares are also enquired for, but the prices offered are so low that holders prefer to take their chance and hold on. The market is realizing all that was ever anticipated of it; its business this season was second to nothing in the country, and shareholders have every reason to suppose that in the general improvement now going on, the shares of this great enterprise will soon show a very marked rise.

Wednesday, May 18.

The opening of the subscription to the Banco Nacion Argentina has caused a favorable impression in the market, and it is to be hoped now, that the full list for the first series will be filled, as the business is presented in good form, and under a prudent, good, honest administration this bank ought soon to be the first bank in the Republic. The terms for subscription are so favorable that it is really wonderful people with a little ready money have not subscribed for the shares, and we attribute the delay to the fact that the general public, as yet, but imperfectly understand the terms. Subscription to the shares is accepted in bonds of the Emprestito of 1891, at the fixed price of $75, whilst these bonds can be bought on the Bolsa at $62.50. We look forward to the bank shares at the end of the year being at 10 to 20 premium, as the business of the Bank is daily increasing and its deposits are now over 30 millions. Believing, as we do, that this market has touched bottom, and that now we have a general improvement going on, we consider this new stock as offering more sound advantage to investors than any other stock in the market.

Money is growing so much cheaper in the market that bankers and others will need all their prudence to save us from a false boom or another flash in the pan that will bring down the few who pulled through the late crisis. It is the general belief that in a few months first-class 'pagarés' will be discounted at 6 per cent. To day the rate cannot be quoted higher than 8 per cent, although all accommodation paper still ranks at 11 to 12 per cent, and even at this high rate is hard to obtain, so great is the earthquake shock of the crissi to individual credit in this market. Many parties holding large amounts of paper money have been purchasing estancia lands in Magdalena and some of the most favorite partidos, paying prices equal to the very highest in the boom. Lands in the Pampa Central have within the last few days been purchased at the high figure of 15,000$ m/n per league, and this description of property offers to the investor great inducements, always provided that the Government continues its exertions to push the railways out into the Pampa lands. We want no more railways in and about the city, but what we do want are railways in the Pampa Central to help in populating those vast camps; cheap money and confidence will very soon effect the object.

Business in Cedulas has dropped almost to a parity with Catalinas. No buyers, few sellers. On one side of the ring a general stand-from under-feeling, on the other a band of Hope against Hope, who cling to their Cedulas and hold out to the last. It is difficult to offer any opinion on the stock. Some parties say Cedulas for the end of the year at ten, others say thirty-five; but the great dread is that when all the good properties are redeemed there will be no business whatever in the stock, as what has given it its late vitality is the constant redemption of properties. Once this is over demand ceases and the market is neglected. Such seems to be the true position of the unfortunate Cedula market. Even in the worst times of the crisis the every day business in the stock never fell to its present level—48,000 Cedulas the total business this morning at the first ring. It would seem as if even the very people in London have given over buying any more of the series.

From May 1st to 12th inclusive Liebig's factory at Fray Bentos slaughtered 17,061 head of cattle, making a total to date of 154,830 head. We believe this closes their slaughtering for the season

Messrs Guillermo Martinez y Cia., P Cristophersen, E Martin Donos, Enrique L Green, T M Huergo, Hill Belamy y Cia., Wedekind Fehr y Cia., Gandolfi Moss y Cia., P E Matthey, Herm Schlieper y Cia., A Estrada y Cia., Pearson y Cia., Menet y Cia., Lenguas Hernandez y Cia., Wipperling Kirchhofer y Cia, Dellazoppa y Cia., H Rantje, Caridi hno. y Cia, Bletscher y Cia., Pages Lacal y Cia., P G M Puy, Rocha hnos y Cia., Arning Brause y Cia., Necol hnos y Cia., C. Bemberg y Cia., G M Brener y Cia,, R I Carlisle y Cia., Apestegui Freres, Storni Traverso y Cia., Cassels King y Cia,, L. Leveratto y Cia., I A Mompó, A Carboni Cattó y Cia., A Chancerel, A M Delfino hnos., P J Dussaud fréres, Larronde y Herschel, Azevedo y Cia., W Paats y Cia., A Bianchi, Agar Cross y Cia, Maumus y Docero, Charles hnos. y Cia. and Moore y Tudor have appealed to the Minister of Finance to close the Lanus Deposits owing to their distance from the docks, excessive freight of goods thereto etc. and other considerations that argue in favor of their report. An appeal might also be lodged to induce the men at the cranes at the port to show a little more activity in the despatch of business; steamers that might be despatched in three or four days are kept weeks owing to the lax system of working. The Minister should put a summary end to this indolent working.

Since the second "galpon" in the Mercado Central de Frutos and a special wharf have been specially set apart for grain produce, an enormous accumulation of grain has taken place. The stock in that "galpon" to-day amounts to 200,000 bags of corn or grain, of which one half wheat: yet it must be borne in mind that for several days past large quantities have been taken out for shipment to Europe. This shows the growing importance of the Produce Market and the requirements it meets in all produce circles.

The Camera Mercantil of the Central Produce Market, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wilhelm Bertram, is showing great interest in the work of the Committee of the Chicago Exhibition. The Camara has appointed Don Carlos Lix Klett Manager of the Museum of Agricultural and Farming Produce at present in course of formation: the main object of this museum is to get together a great collection of choice samples of produce for the Chicago Exhibition.

All the consignees and exporters of the Central Produce Market are daily increasing the collection of the Camara with valuable gifts of all kinds of produce, embracing wool, fleeces, hides, skins, grain, corn, etc. Mr. Charles Fremery has requested his partner, Mr. Salazar, who manages the well known Colony of Pehuajo, to send to the Museum of the Camara Mercantil samples of all the classes of wheat harvested in that quarter; we may add that the wheat is first-class; furthermore, these qualities obtained first prize at the great show of the Sociedad Rural here in 1890. Messrs Molleres and Company, specialists in wheat seed, have authorized Mr. Lix Klett to form a collection of the choice wheat of Barletta seed, known as Saldomé, French, Russian quality, which they hold in deposit. Mr. Bonifacio has also given orders to supply samples of all the grain deposited in his place. This lot embraces specimens from all parts of the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Guassone, the leading colonist and farmer of the province of Bueuos Ayres, has informed the Inspector General of the Chicago Exhibition that in a few days he will forward fifty samples of wheat from his numerous colonies in Olavarria, Sauce Corto, and Pehuajó. The above shows at a glance the spirit of Congress, barraqueros, farmers, colonists, etc.: all have joined the movement with enthusiasm, and it looks as if the Argentine Section at Chicago will have to be considerably enlarged to make room for the innumerable exhibits that are coming forward.

It is said that the Municipality are at last turning their attention to improvements at the South-West end of the city. The Lord Mayor sees the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the Corrales quarter and, although the resolution comes rather late in the day, it is to be hoped that His Lordship will persevere in his good intentions and carry out his ideas in the matter. The first move of the Municipality should be to remove the numerous "curtiembres" or tanning factories from the Corrales to the unpopulated district near the Riachuelo, say ten squares from where they are situated at present; this is all the more necessary, as the owners of the factories are thinking of enlarging their premises in view of the great increase in their business. These "curtiembres" are an eye-sore and constant source of complaint in the district.

The Postal and Telegraph Department have sent to the Government the estimates of Engineer Anasagasti for the construction of a telegraph line between the Rio Negro and the Rio Chubut: the estimates amount to 17,072$ m/n.

Gold ruled hard at the second ring, as it leaked out that one of the private banks had shipped 20,000£ stg.: although the amount was small, the bills managed to make an impression upon the market. Seven thousand ounces were sold: the price closed at 53.40$, say 228 % premium. Sovereigns were very dull. Patriotic Bonds closed at 62.80. La Plata Cedulas showed no improvement.

Thursday, May 19th.

A bullish breeze swept over the gold market all morning. The low rate of exchange, the extraordinary delays in Congress, the many wild political rumors, the shipments of specie, &c., &c. all combined to spread an uncomfortable feeling in the hall. An atmosphere of incipient pessimism is spreading all round, but gold rises very slowly and stubbornly. Seventeen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53.40, rose steadily, and closed hard at 53.90, say 231¼ % premium. Fifteen hundred sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $16.62, rose to 16.70, and closed at 16.68, say 231 % premium. Amongst the many absurd rumors in the hall it was said that the Argentine Government had made large purchases of coal, and that the President had given fresh orders to exercise the strictest supervision over the political prisoners on board the Argentina. The unfavorable turn in the market was increased by these alarming reports, and the wonder is that the gold premium did not rush up much higher under the circumstances. One of our noon colleagues echoed some of these rumors, but the market at large does not pay much attention to the gossip, considering the reports as mere flights of fancy on the part of the enterprising gold bulls, who snatch at any straw to save their imperilled margins. The real cause of distrust is the low level of the exchange market—a fact that cannot be concealed.

The real difficulty in the situation is the tottering condition of exchange, for people necessarily distrust the future when rates fall in the month of May, at a period when produce is still going forward in large quantities and the supply of bills ought to be more than sufficient for the requirements of the market. We see, however, that exchange has been dropping for the last two weeks: the weakness, at first looked upon as temporary, is permanent and the conclusions drawn by merchants and others are necessarily unsatisfactory. The winter months are always a strain on this market, and much more so at a critical period like the present, when the slightest fraction under par rate of exchange must excite suspicion. The very ease of paper money at the present juncture, the revival of business, and the increased facilities afforded by bankers and capitalists are apt to suggest that the market is again on the wrong tack and that the crisis diet has been abandoned. Meantime, it cannot be denied that large quantities of produce still remain for shipment and that the fall in gold and decline in paper prices has considerably delayed the out-flow of produce for the last two months. Produce men maintain that a sharp rise in gold will bring forward a vast quantity of produce and a collateral supply of exchange in the market.

Patriotic Bonds were dull and weak. As we stated in our last issue, the news of the reopening of the subscription list of the first series of the capital of the Banco de la Nacion has been discounted in the market and the majority of intending subscribers to the Bank have already secured the stock they need. It may happen, however, and it is probable that the demand for the stock will increase as the subscription draws to a close. It is understood that the subscription will not be opened until the 6th or 8th of June after publication of the notice of the Caja de Conversion. Only twelve thousand Patriotic Bonds changed hands for cash, opening at 62¼ and closing heavy at 62. Thirty thousand were sold for the end of the month at the same rates as for cash. Internal Bonds of 1892, issued for the purpose of exchanging National Bank Shares, were also much weaker to-day; they opened at 56, fell to 55¼, and closed at 55.80—a sharp fall since yesterday The rise in these Internal Bonds is significant and the cause is a matter of much conjecture; at one time it was believed that some compromise had been arrived at with the London shareholders of the National Bank whereby they might be allowed to subscribe under certain concessions, in view of the mistake incurred in London; but this is quite out of the question after the recent decree of the Government in the matter.

One of the most prominent features of the revival witnessed in the market is the sudden demand for bank shares Six months ago nobody would touch banking stock: and bank managers trembled in their chairs at the danger of a "run" and refused to discount a dollar; there was a heavy drain on deposits owing to the requirements of the busy season, and business was difficult with tight paper money. The Banco de la Nacion came on the scene, discounted freely, and slowly and steadily all the private bankers emerged from their stand-from-under policy and began banking with caution: to-day we see all the private banks, if not in full blast, at least doing a fairly liberal business. The result we see in a revival of business and of confidence in the banks; at the same time banking profits are increasing and bank shares have sprung into demand. Thus the Spanish Bank has rushed in a few weeks from 80 to 110; the shares of the Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata, which were a drug in the market at $45 gold, are now in demand at $82 gold; the Banco de Comercio has advanced to 75; the French Bank has risen to 45. The banking boom is beginning again on a small scale, but prices are still at telescope distance from the meteoric quotations of 1888.

The slight spurt in shares of the Catalinas Company has completely collapsed and the stock is now tottering at 7.80 and 7.90. La Plata Cedulas are still in a fainting mood. Series F fell to 28¼ and P to 29.90. L was done at 30.10 and N, M, and O were dull and weak at 30. They say at the ring that fresh orders have come out from Europe to purchase the stock, but if this be true we see that Cedulas do not fell the effect of the purchases; at all events the market is very weak. With regard to the rumored proposals of European Cedula holders, it is whispered that the La Plata Government will listen to nothing, resolved to allow the present form of liquidation to go on whether it suits creditors or debtors. So far we can glean: all the mortgage legislation we have seen up to the present favors the debtor; it is time that something be done to shield the unfortunate creditor, as at the present rate of amortization the La Plata Mortgage Bank will soon have no other assets beyond saleable or undeemable properties; and when that juncture arrives we may wonder at what price Cedulas may be quoted on the black-board. The demand for the stock for the last three days has fallen off suddenly, which is an ominous symptom after the fever for cancelling mortgages.

Dr. Fuentes of Montevideo was welcomed on 'Change; he reports affairs down there as very flat, and says that the total issue of paper money in the market does not exceed 2¼ millions, and that some of the banks will not receive deposits, except from their old customers.

Circulars were sent round to the houses to day by one of our private banks stating that, under new arrangements, deposits at 7 days' notice would be received, allowing 2 per cent on gold and 4 per cent on paper, and allowing depositors to draw cheques in anticipation, to which the bank will put its "conforme." This is a new departure in banking business in this market. The question is, how will the cheque hold for 7 days with the "conforme" on it? We suppose, however, that in time the custom will be established.

We learn that Mr. E. W. Wilson Woods, formerly with Messrs. Agar, Cross & Co., and latterly engineer and manager of the Sociedad Anonima Fundicion del Rosario, has now joined the Compañia de Fabricantes Ingleses de Maquinas, of which our friend Mr. Arthur Geo. Pruden is manager.

Contribucion Directa is now payable, and property holders will get a discount of one per cent per month by paying up, which is a mere trifle when we take into account that, spite of the crisis, they have raised the house valuation in every street in town. Verily, these valuators have no conscience. Had we in all our Italian population a Dante, we should find the description of some special Infierno for the Argentine valuator and taxman.

We hear that Governor Costa has received a very favorable offer from a party representing a London syndicate for the renting of the Port of La Plata, but the La Plata Government declines to entertain the business.

The Dolores Joint-stock Bank is at last started; 57 shareholders met on Sunday and concluded the business. Dr. Alvarez presided, and spoke well; he was named Consulting Director. The Sindico was not named, a sufficient quorum not being present. The following form the board of Directors:—Sres. Juan Aguirre, Antonio de la Llosa, D. Martinez, J. C. Camino, E. Villas, M. Urcola, F. Ochoa, C. Madrid, C. Frigerio, P. Osiniry, B. Goicoechea, C. Rico, P. Garamendi, and J. Quenard. We regret that there are no English names on the board. Mr. Aguirre was elected President. We hope to see this young bank a thriving, flourishing concern. Local country banks meet a great want in the camp, and under good management will pay well their shareholders.

It was known this evening that the President of the Republic gave orders yesterday to put a stop to the daily visits to the political prisoners on board La Argentina. The news was interpreted according to the political views of those discussing the question, but the market at large attached no importance to the affair. The bulls imagined a gunpowder plot, but the bait was stale.

The gold market opened very firm at the second ring, but produce gold was thrown on the ring, and as the day grew the market fell rapidly and heavily. The reported activity in produce circles and the prospects of a heavy supply of exchange bills created quite a revulsion in the speculation. Seven thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow; the price opened at $53.90, fell to 53.50, and closed at 53.60, say 229¼ % premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 16.70, fell to 16.60 and closed at $16.62, say 229¼ o/o premium.

There was a great rally in Patriotic Bonds at the second ring: about three hundred thousand changed hands: prices for to-morrow opened at 62.10, rose steadily to 63.50, and closed at 63. Internal Bonds were also active and closed firm at 56.60.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th May, at Berazategui, F. C. E., the wife of Walter J. Woods, of a son.

On the 3rd May, at Tres de Febrero, Coronel Dorrego, the wife of John S. Murrie, of a daughter.

On the 14th May, the wife of C. D. Scott, of a daughter.

On the 17th May, at Calle Paraguay 340, the wife of Hugh Gaffney, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th May, at Suipacha, Thomas Henry Hurley to Máriana, eldest daughter of Henry Kay and Bridget Maguire.

On the 9th May, at the Civil Registry, Patrick Kiernan to Ana Houghton.

DEATHS.

On the 14th March, at 94 Dane Road, Margate, Agnes Coburg Park, widow of the late Mungo Park, M.D., aged 76 years, deeply lamented and loved by all who knew her.

On the 12th April, at Brixton Hill, London, Luisa, widow of the late Henry Harratt, of Buenos Ayres, aged 67 years.

On the 14th May, at Calle Laprida 670, Charles Arthur, youngest son of James and Mary Tucker, aged 14 months.

On the 17th May, at Puerto Madero, Julia, the wife of Michael Griffin, native of Ireland, aged 31.

On the 18th May, at the British Hospital, of influenza, Alexander Matheson, of Dundee, Scotland, aged 43.

On the 3rd May, at Salto Argentino, Patrick Wallace, native of Coolnehay County of Westmeath, Ireland, aged 55 years, fortified by the rites of the Church. R. I. P. Home papers please copy.

PERCH & OGAN
General Agents & Shipbrokers
BAHIA BLANCA
14—Calle O'Higgins—14
241 410 p

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Fortnightly Line of Steamers.
The steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:—
For Europe from Montevideo
LIGURIA, Capt. Hamilton will sail on June 2nd for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
BRITANNIA, Capt. Brown, sails on 16th June for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
For the Pacific from Montevideo
ACONCAGUA Capt. Cook, sails on May 23rd for Puntas Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso.
SORATA, Captain Adey, sails on June 8th for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
WILSON, SONS & Co., Ltd.
Buenos Aires
Reconquista 365

PACIFIC STEAM
Navigation Co.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.
Through tickets are now issued to Winnepeg, Canada, by the steamers of this Line, at much reduced rates, which include Board and Lodging in Liverpool.
Liberal inducements offered by the Canadian Government for settlers.
For particulars, apply to the Agents
WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.
365-RECONQUISTA-365

Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co, Ld.
Monthly line of steamers
between N. Zealand & London

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
ARAWA	5026	May 22
COPTIC	4448	June 19
IONIC	4753	July 17
TAINUI	5031	Aug. 14
DORIC	4784	Sept 11

THROUGH FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES TO LONDON.
1st 2nd 3rd
£35 £20 £12
For passages and further information apply to
WILSON, SONS & Co., Ld.,
Buenos Aires,
Reconquista 365.
Montevideo: Calle Solis 55
Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and San Vicente. V.C

WILSON SONS AND CO., LD.
Merchants & Proprietors OF COAL DEPOTS AT LA PLATA
MONTEVIDEO, SANTOS, RIO DE JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, ST. VINCENT C.V.
Also branch Establishments AT Cardiff and Buenos Ayres.
HEAD OFFICE
7 Draper's Gardens, London, E.C.
Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.
Tug boats at all the Depot Ports, and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.
Coal delivered direct into Railway Waggons and sent to any Station in the Republic.
Steamers entering the Port of La Plata and coaling only with Wilson Sons & Co., Limd., will not pay port dues.
N.B.—Prices quoted are for coal PUT INTO BUNKERS.
WILSON SONS & CO., LD., are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc. should be sent to their address at
365 RECONQUISTA, Buenos Ayres, OR 55 Solis, Montevideo.
448 my15 xp

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMP.
The following are the proposed sailings of this company's steamers:—
ELBE Capt. A. E. Bell May 23
DIRECT
For St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton, to make the voyage in 21 days.
Accelerated Service
THAMES Capt. G. M. Hicks, June 8
For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
☞ Special attention is drawn to the accelerated service by which passengers are landed at Southampton within 22 days of leaving the River Plate.
All these steamers are provided with the best accommodation for carrying passengers, and persons wishing to bring out friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For other information apply to
HENRY L GREEN Reconquista 412
Agents in Rosario—BARNETT & Co.

Liverpool Brazil & River Plate Steamers.
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires:—
ANTWERP and LONDON via Southampton
LEIBNITZ *(Belg.) Capt. F Graham May 27
Not calling in Brazil
LIVERPOOL
SPENSER (Eng.) Capt. Fairlem June 5
Loading in La Plata
ANTWERP
MOZART (Eng.) Capt. Ferguson June 5
LIVERPOOL
HOGARTH Capt. Eddes June 10
ANTWERP and LONDON via Southampton
WORDSWORTH *(Belg.) Capt. Hairby June 14
(without touching at Brazil)
LIVERPOOL
FLAMSTEED, Capt. Buck July 15
Loading in La Plata
Reductions made in favour of families and companies. First-class return tickets available for twelve months at a reduction of one-fourth.
Prepaid passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York will connect with the New York boat from Rio.
N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for Passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
T. S. BOADLE & Co., Agents.
449, Calle Reconquista

MAC IVER LINE
Regular Sailings BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE
The splendid steamship—
"HILDEGARDE"
Capt. Taylor
for Liverpool will sail on or about May 28th
Has superior accommodation for a few passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agent,
Robert R. Mac Iver,
349 Reconquista
605 o21 ufn

REGULAR GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg - South American Steamship Co.
REGULAR LINE BETWEEN THE RIVER PLATE & HAMBURG
Names of the steamers:—
Amazonas, Argentina, Bahia, Belgrano, Campinas, Ceara, Cintra, Curityba, Desterro, Hamburg, Itaparica, Lissabon, Montevideo, Olinda, Paraguassu, Paranagua, Patagonia, Pernambuco, Petropolis, Porto Alegre, Rosario, San Nicolas, Santos, Tijuca, Uruguay, Valparaiso
The following steamers will sail
Direct for Hamburg
Probably touching Brazil
SAN NICOLAS, A Siepermann, May 15
ROSARIO. Capt. P Ohlrich, do 25
CAMPINAS, Capt. W Somborn June 5
All these steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses, and take cargo, parcels and specie.
These steamers receive cargo for Bremen and ports of Denmark, Sweden and Norway: transhipment of same in Hamburg for account of the Company.
For freight, passage and further particulars apply to the Agents,
LUDERS & Co.
861, Rivadavia

Imperial German Mail
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Regular Line between the River Plate and Bremen, via Vigo and Antwerp, The Steamships
HANNOVER APRIL 25
FRANKFURT May 10
OHIO May 24
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd Class Passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses. Receive cargo, specie, and parcels to all the above ports and subject to transhipment for
HAMBURG
And ports of England, Holland and in combination with the
Forenade Dampskibs Selskab and Copenhagen
From Antwerp to and from the ports of Norway and the Baltic.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp.............. $35 gold
Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Bremen.............. $40 gold
For Freight and Passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster, Agent,
MAIPU 185 n/n.

LA VELOCE
Quickest route from the River Plate.
By the splendid steamers of the line Nord America (ex-Stirling Castle) Vittoria, Duchesa di Genova, Europa, Duca di Galliera, Matteo Bruzzo, Napoli, Sud America, Citta di Genova, Rosario, Montevideo (ex-Citta di Napoli), Rio Janeiro (ex-Adelaide Lavarello), Las Palmas ex-Gio Batta Lavarello).
Leaving Buenos Aires on the
5th, 12th 18th 24th and 30th of every month.
The steamer
Passages per Nord-America, Duchess Galliera, and Vittoria. Special Cabins $200 gold; 1st class 160 gold, 2nd class 120 gold 3rd class 26 gold.
Per Matteo Bruzzo—1st class 140 gold, 2nd class 110 gold, 3rd class 26 gold.
Per Napoli—1st class 110 gold, 3rd class
These steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.
For freight &c. apply to the General Agent
P. Christopherson,
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 249
Montevideo, Piedras 142.
Rosario, San Lorenzo 169.
San Nicolas, Comercio 64.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW RIVER PLATE SERVICE.
Regular Line of Steamers between the River Plate, England and the Continent.
The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates:—
MAGELLAN, 27th May
For terms of Freight etc apply to the AGENTS
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd.
365 Reconquista
or to the Broker—
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN
Cuyo 255.
442 n16 xp

United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co., Limited
Regular sailings between Santos, Rio Janeiro and New York, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, Para, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas.
The steamship—
VIGILANCIA
Will sail from Rio
On or about May 28th
To be followed by the
ADVANCE June 11th
SEGURANCA June 25
These steamers carry First and Third Class Passengers, and are fitted with every modern improvement for their comfort.
Agents for the River Plate:
MESSRS. SAMUEL B. HALE & Co.
For freight, passages, and other particulars apply to the sub-agents:
WILLIAMS & Co.,
Buenos Aires, 328 Cuyo.
Montevideo, 122 Cerr to.
14j2 xp

HOUSTON
LINE OF STEAMERS
WEEKLY BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
BRAZILS & RIVER PLATE
SAILINGS
Hellades Capt Taylor June 1st
Heraclides Captain Mitchell June 15th
Hellopes Captain Davis June 30th
For freight, and other particulars apply to the agents:
C. M. Huergo & Co.,
425 Reconquista 425
683 a24 xp

SPECIAL
NOTICE.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
Passengers are informed that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Brazil, the s.s.
"LEIBNITZ,"
Capt. F Graham, will be despatched from B. Ayres on 27th May 1892, for Southampton and Antwerp, and the s.s.
"WORDSWORTH"
Capt. Hairby, will be despatched from B. Ayres on 10th June 1892, for Southampton and Antwerp.
Not calling at any Brazilian Port.
These steamers are first-class passenger Boats carry doctors and stewardesses, and are fitted throughout with electric light.
For further particulars apply to the Agents
T. S. Boadle & Co.
449 Calle Reconquista.
654 mb22 xp

Chargeurs Reunis
Compañia Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.
Salidas de Buenos Aires para Dunkerque y Havre.
Precios de los Pasages.
1ra clase $150 oro—3a clase.
(Camarote) $70 oro—3a clase.
(Entrepuente) $30 oro.
Se despachan pasages del Havre o Burdeos a Buenos Ayres.
Por mas informes ocurrir al Agente General
A. CHANCEREL
320-RECONQUISTA-320

NELSON LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE.
FOR LIVERPOOL
HIGHLAND LASSIE
CAPTAIN KING
Will leave on or about May 31st
For freights or passage apply to the AGENCY
Hugh Nelson & Co.
186 San Martin
450 a23 xp

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO.S,
Regular Line of Steamers.
BETWEEN THE
River Plate, England and the Continent
The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates
Zarate Captain A. Young May 12th
Zenobia Capt. H Thompson May 22
Hawkhurst Capt. Widgery May 30th
These steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Passenger rate, 1st Class £25
Arrangements can be made to land passengers at Grand Canary.
HOULDER BROTHERS & CO.
372--Cuyo--372

A. Bullrich y Cia.
Alsina 480 al 484 y Bolivar 161
REMATES SEMANALES
Avisamos a nuestra clientela que para los remates semanales en nuestra sucursal, Bolivar 161, se han fijado los Lunes, Miercoles y Viernes, para plantas exclusivamente, y el Jueves para los muebles y demas objetos.
7'8 ap27 xp

Por los mismos
Grandioso Remate de Haciendas, 43,000 Ovejas Rambouillet y otras Lincoln muy especiales.
4,500 animales Vacunos muy mestizos Durham de procedencia de los Sres. Manuel Aguirre, Matias Ramos Mexia y Francisco (has.) y 214 caballos existentes en el establecimiento "La Fortuna" Estacion Peña (F. C. S.) Partido de Balcarce. Se remataran
El Martes 31 de Mayo
a las 2 p.m.
en el patio de nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482, por orden de los herederos (todos mayores de edad) de la Señora Isabel Z. de Peña.
Detalles en "La Nacion" y "La Prensa."
311 my10 31

Por los mismos
10° Gran Remate Feria
en el establecimiento San Martin en Cañuelas, propiedad del Sr. Vicente L. Casares.
El Domingo 22 de Mayo
a las 12 del dia
Toros Durham de padre y madre importados, toros puros, mestizos Durham y Holstein, vacas 7/8 y 15/16 sangre Durham, 4,000 novillos mestizos, 2,500 vacas para invernada y 5,000 capones mestizos Lincoln. Yuntas de potrillos y potrancas puros y mestizos de tiro y silla, todos adiestrados, caballos mestizos y criollos, padrillos Clydesdale puros y mestizos, petizos Shetland, mulasy potros Clydesdale de campo, carneros Lincoln y merinos puros y mestizos, ovejas Lincoln y merinas, cerdos Yorkshire y Berkshire etc.
Por catálogos y más datos a nuestra Casa Alsina 480 y 482.
NOTA—El tren expreso saldra de constitucion á las 9 y 10 a. m. regresando despues de concluido el remate.
455 my 13 22

Por los mismos
5,000 Hectareas de Campo
en la seccion 9a de territorios nacionales, mitad Norte del lote num. 21 de la fraccion C. Con cedulas!
El Martes 24 de Mayo
a las 2.30 p.m.
En nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482, remataremos al contado por cuenta y orden de su dueño, el campo arriba indicado. Base de venta la hipoteca. Los linderos son por el Norte el lote num. 20, por el Este el 22, por el Sud parte del lote 21 y por el Oeste el lote 23; todos de la misma seccion. La hipoteca es de 8,000 pesos en cedulas de la serie A nacionales, con la que podra continuar el comprador tomando las cedulas a estilo de plaza y precio de Bolsa del dia antes de la escrituracion. Por mas datos a nuestra casa.
NOTA—Todo comprador entregara 5 o/o al firmar el boleto.
456 my13 24

Por los mismos.
De un gran Establecimiento En la Pampa Central
El valle donominado Romeco, 8 leguas kilometricas. Lotes N. 1 y 10 de la letra A en la secion IV. Todo alambrado por los 4 costados y dividido por el medio (a lo largo) tambien con alanbrado, todo con torniquetes dobles y magnificos postes, con una buena poblacion, corrales y con agua potable riquisima a solo un metro de profundidad. En un solo lote, sin base por lo que den.
El Martes 24 de Mayo
a las 2 de la tarde,
En nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482, remataremos por orden terminente de su propietario este magnifico establecimiento que tiene solo alambrado 10 leguas lineales mas o menos.
Los que deseen ver el campo deben bajarse en la estacion Ramon Blanco que solo queda a siete leguas de la estancia.
Esta rodeado por importantes establecimientos como los de los Señores Nicolas Herrera, Ramon Blanco Purtale y otros.
Por mas datos a nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482.
Todo comprador sin exception abonara al 5 o/o de la compra al firmar el boleto.
457 m13 24

REMATE POR
MACKINLAY HNOS.
El Martes 31 de Mayo a las 4 p.m. venderemos en nuestro escritorio San Martin 92 (altos) 9000 hectareas de campo en Trenqelauquen, con la infima base de $7.50 m/n, el campo es conocido en el plano de la Provincia de Buenos Aires bajo el nombre de Felipe Palmarini, lotes 91, 92, 93, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, y 123.
Titulos perfectos y el campo no esta arrendado. Reconoce algunas letras a pagar al Gobierno, que el comprador puede tomar a su cargo al precio de plaza.
Por mas datos a nuestro escritorio San Martin 92. El comprador entregara al firmar los boletos el 10%.
552 m16 31.

John De Lisle
General Commission Agent
92 San Martin and Bolsa de Comercio
658 m31 30

REMATE POR
MACKINLAY HNOS.
En la Estacion Cañuelas, Ferro Carril del Sud.
El Viernes 20 y Sabado 21 Mayo a las 11 a.m.
Los dias arriba indicado a las 11 de la mañana procederemos a vender por cuenta y orden de los Sres. Nicolls y Donne todas las existencias pertenecientes a la Empresa de Obras que dichos Sres. tenian establecida en esta plaza y cuyos trabajos han terminado. Los interesados pueden tomar el tren expreso que partira de la Plaza Constitucion a las 9.10 a.m. para ser conducidos a Cañuelas punto en que se verificara la venta y se servira un Lunch a la concurrencia. Los materiales que vendemos y que se detallan por ser demasiado estenso, por existen Locomotoras para ferro-carril, wagones, ruedas para zorras y wagones, pino de tea, vigas y de piso, carretillas, mano, carros, caballos, grasa, guinches, tejas, bombas de mano, pies de gato y mucha madera usada etc. etc.
La venta al contado y sin retirar lote.
Por boletos para el tren de las 9.10 a.m. y mas datos a nuestro escritorio San Martin No. 92.
337 my10 21

REMATE POR
MACKINLAY HNOS.
El Domingo 22 y Lunes 23 de Mayo á las 11 a.m. en la Estacion VICTORIA del Ferro Carril Central Argentino, seccion Norte, situados entre San Isidro y San Fernando.
Los dias arriba indicados á las 11 a.m. procederemos á vender en remate publico por cuenta y orden de los Señores Nicolls y Donne todos los materiales de construccion como ser guinches, locomotoras, wagones, fierro, maderas, fierro galvanizado, vigas, tablones, palas, picos, carretillas, tornillos, tuercas, puertas, ventanas, etc etc.
Por mas datos a nuestro escritorio San Martin 92 altos.
506 m 14 23

Remate
Por
MAXIMO GOWLAND
IMPORTANTE
De Maquinas para aserraderos, Carpinterias, Talleres Mecanicos, Herrerias, Fundiciones, etc.
En el deposito de los Srs.
Samuel York & Co.
Calle Moreno esquina Balcarce
El Lunes 23 del corriente
a la 1 p.m.
Remataré una gran partida de diversas maquinas cuyo detalle se dará en oportunidad.
432 my12 23

Missing Friends

Schlegel, Ernest, sailed in barquantine Edward Seymour, from Portland, U.S.
Duncan, Andrew, sailed for Buenos Aires 18 years ago, believed to have been stevedore here.
Williams, Philip, left England 1874, last heard from in 1884 at San Martin No. 72, B. Aires.
Pitman, E. J., civil engineer on Railway. Enquiry from sister, Mrs. Warren, of 6 Holland Villa, London.
Richards, Rudolf, at Colonia Jesus Maria, La Plata, formerly. Enquiry from father, T. A. Richards.
Hughes, Arthur Ernest, accountant in Railway Co. at Tucuman in 1889, enquiry from wife, Liverpool.
Boyle, Andrew Thomas, on F.C. de B.A. y Rosario 3 years ago.
Griffin, Mr. Wm, of Howsham Hall Matching, Harlow, Essex, is entreated to write to his father at Portland Road, Bishop's, Stratford.
Carpenter, Charlie, of El Plata, Estacion Sola, F.C.P., arrived 3½ years ago; formerly with Mr. Lowe, Partido Lincoln.
Archer, James Thomas, formerly on Port Works for 6 years. Enquirer, Mrs Archer.
Kerr, James, on s.s. Hydarmes, left ship few months ago.
Buenos Aires, April 22, 1892.
RONALD BRIDGETT
H. B. M. Consul.

VICTORIA CONVALESCENT HOME
Sunnyside, near Lavollol,
F. C. del Sud.
Hon. Medical Officer—
Dr. MACKERN, Tucuman 571.
Superintendent—
Mr. CARSON.
Patients are received on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a carriage will be at Lomas Station to meet the train which leaves Plaza Constitucion at 4.30 p.m., so as to convey them and their luggage to the Home.
Private patients pay $3.50 per day; ordinary patients $1.50 per day.
Recommendations for free orders can be obtained from any member of the Committee, but applicants must prove that they have no means wherewith to meet the ordinary charges of the Home.
To obtain the order for admission, a recommendation must be taken to the Hon. Medical Officer, accompanied by a note from the patient's doctor certifying that it is a case coming within the rules of the Institution.
Visitors are allowed to see their friends on Wednesdays and Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m., and for their convenience a Brake belonging to the Institution will on every Sunday afternoon be waiting the arrival of the 2.15 train at Lomas, (train leaves Plasa Constitucion at 1.45 p.m.) and take them to the Home and back free of charge.
Subscriptions and donations in aid of the funds of the Home will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer.
JOHN DRYSDALE, Chairman.
R. J. FENNESSY, Hon. Treasurer.
Banco de Londres, Calle Piedad.
F. H. CHEVALLIER BOUTELL
Hon. Secretary
Calle San Martin 56
Buenos Ayres, July 25th 1891

British and American Benevolent Society.
The Society is sadly in want of funds. Donations will thankfully be received by the undersigned, or by the Chairman, J. Zimmerman, Esq., No. 25 Bolsa de Comercio. Treasurer, John Drysdale Esq., 470 Moreno.
October 23rd, 1890.
Ronald Bridgett,
Hon. Sec.
365 Reconquista

"La Edelmira" Estancia.
This magnificent establishment in the partido of Tapalque, situated on the Arroyo Tapalque, is now offered on lease for a term of five years. It is five leagues from the town of Azul, and includes four leagues of superior camp, wire fenced and divided into "potreros."
The live stock on it is for sale, and includes breeding herds of Durham cows with imported bulls, and of Lincoln sheep, general flocks of the same breed and herds of half-bred cattle.
Apply at No. 722 Calle Moreno, Buenos Ayres, or on the Estancia.
r652 my19 jn7

Hurlingham
ATHLETIC SPORTS.
First Meeting held under the Rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of the River Plate.
WEDNESDAY, 25th MAY.
First Race, 11.30 a.m.
Entry to Ground $1.
Train Service.
From Central—7.50, 10.10, Special 11.15, 1.15
From Hurlingham—4.39, Special 5.05, 5.46, 8.30.
648 m 19 25

Charles Fitzwalter & Co,
PAINTERS
Decorators, Plumbers and Glaziers.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
1077--CALLAO--1077
Telefone Union 5570.
898 m30 jn30

Philip B. Bolt
556—Calle Piedad—556
Agente de Fabricas Inglesas. Whiskey Smith. Ferreteria, Aceites de Maquina, Cilindro etc., etc.
Agente de negocios de Campo.
228 do9 xp

THEATRES.

[P]OLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran Compañia Española dramatica y de zarzuela ...ica. Empresa: G Alvarez y Cia.

[T]EATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa ...tor Garrido. Gran Compañia cómica zarzuela, director de Orquesta D. Rogi... Juarez. ...bado 21—De Madrid a Paris—Coro de ...oras—Oro Plata Cobre y Nada—Blanca Negra.

[T]EATRO DORIA—Calle Rivadavia y ...hincha, Empresa P. FERRETTI Gran ...mpañia Lirica Italiana de Operas serias ...omicas.

HOY—Aida

[F]OLIES-FORLET Calle Maipu entre ...yo y Corrientes Direccion Forlet. Funcion todas las noches-
HOY—Tromb Alcazar—Una noche en ...necia.

Grand Concert

For the Benefit of the
BOYS' ORPHANAGE
On Monday the 23rd
at 8 o'clock p.m.
[a]t the Salon of the OPERAI ITALIANI
1374--CALLE CUYO--1374

FIRST PART

Chorus ...... I call thee back ...... White
Duo Piano and Violin .. Aida
Sta. Beatriz E Tamini and Sr. Luis Tamini
Song .... Rondo from Les Huguenots .... Meyerbeer
Mrs Baker
Song .... Bel Raggio, Semiramide—(Rossini)
Mme. Robiati de Schor
Profesora de Canto
Barcarola .... La Gioconda .... Ponchielli
Mr C R Miller
Piano Solo { a. Minuet .... Paderewski / b. Mazurca .... Schavenka }
Miss Webster
Song ......Ho Jolly Jenkin .... Sullivan
Mr H Scott
(Last Rose of Summer) Marta ......Flotow
Song.. a) Only once more, love..F L Moir
b) Serenade (air de ballet)..Massenet
Miss Lumb.
Duo.........The Moon..........Benedict
Mr Magrane and Mr Scott

SECOND PART

Chorus........ La Carità ....Rossini
Song .... In Questa Tomba ....Beethoven
Mrs Murphy
Piano Duet...... Polonaise ...Moszkowski
Mrs Hume and Miss Mackern
Song.. Dr. Healy
Duo Harp and Piano .. Sta. Ofelia Tamini and Sr. Luis Tamini
Song.. Mrs Miller
Song......Eily Mavourneen ......Benedict
Mr Fairfield Magrane
Violin Solo......Reverie...... Vieuxtemps
Mr R H Loder
Song..Deh Vieni..Nozze de Figaro Mozart
Mme. Robiati de Schor
Chorus.. Let Erin remember.

The chorus will be accompanied by Professor Franceschi.

Tickets can be procured at—
W. Mackern, 233 Florida.
J. Grant, Cangallo 469.
R. Mackern, San Martin 125.
Gath & Chaves, Piedad 565.
Gran Hotel, Calle Cangallo.

Young Mens' Association American Church.

A Concert will be given in the Lecture Hall of the American Church on Friday evening, May 27th: Admission 50 cents. Programme and other particulars will be published in a few days. 517 15 27

HARRY'S CONCERT
Is still going well

He begs to inform his friends of the re-engagement of Bob Colbourne who, with Miss Daisy May and other Artistes make up a really good programme.

La Cosmopolita
428 — 25 de Mayo — 428
310 my10 jn10

British Hospital Bazaar

All parties receiving consignments of goods for the forthcoming Bazaar, are earnestly requested to send in the papers and details of contents of their packages to Mr John Drysdale, President of the Committee, 440 Calle Peru, in order that such goods may come in duty free, as solicited by him and granted by H. E. the Minister of Finance.

WM. GOODWIN,
Hon. Sec.
175 ap6 xp

Lomas Harriers

A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday the 21st inst. at 8.15 p.m. at the school room of the Lomas Academy, Lomas de Zamora, to elect officers and Committee for the current year, arrange meets, etc. The attendance of all members is earnestly requested.

BY ORDER
491 m 14 21

NORTH AMERICAN
NORMAL SCHOOL
470 Calle Suipacha 470

Miss Clara J. Armstrong, Directress, assisted by a full corps of the best teachers in the Argentine Republic.
Kindergarten and Primary School:—Suipacha 470.
School of Application—Normal Department
Collegiate Institute,
Calle Suipacha 470
Vacancies for a few more select boarding pupils. Apply for prospectus and other information to the Directress, Suipacha 470.

St. Andrew's Scotch School.
55 Calle Piedras.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL,
Central Position.
STAFF OF NINE TEACHERS.
Fees much lower than other Schools.
Managed by a Committee of the Scotch Community.
Head Master
L. CHRISTIE, L.A.

BUENOS AIRES ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.
(Established 1884)
3502 Santa Fe 3609 (Palermo)
Largest Private School in the country.

Room for 50 boarders in the house and for 500 pupils in the School. Garden with Lawn Tennis Court for Girls. Cricket and Football field and Gymnasium for Boys. Lessons in Music (Piano and Violin) Drawing and Dancing to pupils—adults or children—otherwise unconnected with the School.
The Palermo Stations of the Pacific, Rosario and Central Argentine Railways very near. Special conveyances for day-pupils from south side and, if necessary, Belgrano.
Inspection of house, school and grounds and early application, invited.
A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A., F.E.I.S., Rector.
U. Telephone 5571. 756 nv26 xp

COLEGIO LITERARIO.
866—Juncal—866
FRECKER & HUTCHISON, Directors
423 f27 xp

LOMAS ACADEMY
Boarding and Day School for Boys & Girls
Principals
W. Wyatt Hayward and R. L. Goodfellow
Assisted by a large and efficient staff of teachers.
Prospectuses sent on application.
Lomas de Zamora, F.C.S.
91 xp ap4

The Criterion
562-PIEDAD-562
The first English and American genuine Restaurant established in Buenos Aires.
Good Cooking
Good Breakfasts
Good Dinners
Speciality in Drinks
BEST COCKTAILS IN TOWN
Great Reduction in prices
Fresh Fish from Europe by every mail.
Picnic baskets and lunches supplied at a moment's notice and at moderate price.
562-PIEDAD-562
588 m31 xp

STEAM COAL,
House and Nut Coal.
Foundry Coke.
Wholesale and Retail.
On Board and on shore.
ALFREDO BOYD Y Cia.
Piedad 300
Union Telephone No. 8. Cooperative No 349
502 ap16 ap16

Gath & Chaves
have made an enormous
REDUCTION
IN
GOODS
FOR
Winter.
Come and see! A real revolution in prices.
565-CALLE PIEDAD-565
283 oct10 xp

BLACKSTONE & Co. Engineers STAMFORD LINCOLNSHIRE ENGLAND
HARROWS Horse Gears Chaff Cutters GRIST MILLS HORSE RAKES
Established 50 YEARS
Awarded over 1000 PRIZES
THE "STAMFORD" PLOUCHS
AGENTS-MOORE & TUDOR
163 Calle Maipú-Buenos Aires

ON 'CHANGE.

Friday, May 20th.

Exchange suffered another fainting fit this morning, and rates on London fell to 47⅞-⅜d. This fresh fall caused some uneasiness, and a bullish feeling crept into the gold market. Eleven thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53 60 and closed at 54, say 231¼ % premium. Fourteen hundred sovereign were sold: the price opened at $16.70, rose to 16.75, and closed at 16.70, say 231⅛ premium. For the last two days the closing rates on the board show that there is no longer a premium on sovereigns over ounces. At the close of the ring there were sellers of ounces at $54.

Patriotic Bonds were dull, opening at 63, falling to 62½, and closing at 62.70. Internal Bonds of 1892 were at 56¼. Catalinas were weak at 7.90. Banco del Comercio shares advanced to 80. La Plata Cedulas remained weak and neglected.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the first ring to-day:—

Ounces—
For cash.... 10,607 at 53.60-70-80-90-54-53.90-80-90-54

Sovereigns—
For cash.... £1400 at 16.70-75-73-72.70-75-70

Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.. 17,000 at 63 62.50-80-70
May 31st.. 10,000 at 62.50
May 21.... 10,000 at 62 70

Internal Bonds of 1892—
For cash.... 7,500 at 56¼

Catalinas Mole—
For cash.... 200 at 7.80-90

Banco del Comercio—
For cash.... 190 at 80

Provincial Cedulas—
For cash...G 5,000 at 28.80
For cash..K 7,000 at 30
For cash..L 18,000 at 30 30.10
For cash..M 9,000 at 30
For cash..N 2,500 at 30
For cash..O 7,500 at 30
For cash..P 30,000 at 30.10

In *re* Hopkins, Gardom and Tetley *v.* the B. Ayres Rosario Railway Co. for payment of $94,000 m/n, cost of certain works on the Tigre branch, Judge Mendez Paz has given sentence in favor of the former. The lawyer's fees are fixed at $2,500.

The favorite Houston steamer Heraclides arrived to-day at Montevideo with 3,220 tons of cargo for Buenos Ayres.

The Chargeurs Reunis steamer Rio Negro left to-day with the following passengers:—J. Darte Abel and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, Casenave, Huyskens, O. Wolff, Bouquand, &c.

Messrs. Funes and Lagos sold yesterday the following animals:—
550 cows by the "cut," in Lobos at at $11 per head; buyer, Mr. Monsegur.
550 do at 10.70.
1050 sheep at 5.30 each.
1065 do at $5.
1495 do at 5.40.
1786 do at 4.50.
2900 cows at 10.
765 do at 9.
210 Swiss cows at 35.50 each.

Latest advices from Paraguay give the following:—Paper money in Asuncion is at 530 premium, the note passing at 630; bills on Buenos Ayres at 184 and 185 premium. It seems that both in Asuncion and in Buenos Ayres there is great talk of Paraguay joining the Argentine Confederation, which would be a move in the right direction, and we all hope to see it carried out.

Messrs Wilding and Bell have entered into partnership as brokers. The new firm starts on June 1st. Both partners have a wide circle of clients, and they will probably do a large business.

The Liebig Fabric has closed for the season. Total killings 156,215, being 50,000 under last year.

Exports in maize are growing very fast, and all the shipbrokers are up to their ears in maize. The surplus crop for export is heavy.

Five thousand tons of maize are reported sold in San Nicolas at reserved rate. Another operation of 120,000 bags up river is talked of.

As an instance of the low level of house property, even in the very centre of the city, we may call attention to the sale of a house in Calle Moreno, between Calles Piedras and Chacabuco, near the Old Market, 17¼ varas front, with an area of 1,000 square varas—sold for $40,000 m/n—say at the rate of $40 per vara. Buyer, Mr. Bernasconi. This sale shows that central house property is still very low.

Cheques of the Provincial Bank closed at 52½ ojo discount; those of the English Bank at 6 to 7 ojo discount. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank were in demand at 15, say 85 ojo discount.

The gold tide flowed freely with the bulls this afternoon. Twelve thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 54$, fell to 53.80$, rose to 54.20$ and closed at 54.10$, say 232½% premium. Thirteen thousand Sovereigns were sold: they opened at 16.75$, rose to 16.80$, and closed at 16.79$, say 233% premium. The cause of the rise in the premium was the fresh weakness in the exchange market. Patriotic Bonds closed at 62¼ and Internal Bonds at 56.40. La Plata Cedulas fell to 30 all round.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares to-day at the second ring:—

Ounces—
May 21 .... 11,631 at 44-53.90-80-90-54-54.10-20-10

Sovereigns—
May 21 .... £1800 at 16.75-74-80-79
May 21 .... 33,500 at 62.80-50-30-50
May 31 .... 5,000 at 62.70.

Internal Bonds 1892—
May 21 ..... 106,000 at 56-56.40-56-56 40.
May 31 .... 5,000 at 57.00.

Catalinas Moles—
May 21 .... 300 at 7-80-90-80.

Edificadora—
May 21 .... 40 at 80.

Banco Comercial La Plata—
May 21 .... 300 at 8-8.50.

Caja Descuentos—
May 21 .... 20 at 80.

National Hypothecary Cedulas—
May 21 ..D 25,650 at 92-93-94

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
May 21 ..K 4,000 at 30.00
May 21 ..J 8,000 at 32.00
May 21 ..M 17,500 at 30.00.
May 21 ..O 14,500 at 30.00.
May 21 ..P 1,000 at 30.00.

Telegrams were received to-day from Rio announcing that the Chargeurs Réunis steamer Parana had broken up and that both vessel and cargo were a total loss.

We take the following from the London *Financial Times*:—

"The creditors of the English Bank of the River Plate have given their sanction to the reconstruction scheme which was so ably framed by the committee of creditors and shareholders, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Welton, the liquidator of the bank. They could hardly have done otherwise, and perhaps the strongest testimony to the excellence of the scheme was the fact announced by Mr. Welton at the creditors' meeting, that while numerous proxies had been received in favour of the scheme there was not one against it. The most important point raised was that of the position of creditors entitled under Argentine and Uruguayan laws to a preferential claim on the assets in those countries. To this the answer was perfectly clear and perfectly satisfactory. The creditors in this position may do exactly as they please. They are not excluded from what appear to us the obvious benefits of the reconstruction, but if they elect that method they must sacrifice their peculiar rights under South American law. They cannot eat their cake and have it; but they have the choice of two cakes, and the decision as to which is the more palatable and digestible lies with them alone."

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

	$ m/n.
Imports..........	212,225
Exports..........	22,124
	238,350

	Gold.	$ m/n.
Returns of the month up to date........	—	4,262,203
Same time last year........	3.766	3,136,057
Difference in favor of May 1892..........	—	1,126,246
Difference in favor of May 1891..........	3,766	
Receipts since Jan. 1......	928	30,729,913
Same period of last year....	125,815	18,252,846
Difference in favor of 1892	—	12,477,067
Difference in favour 1891.	124,886	

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 326 for payment of Customs dues.

Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

	May 19. Kilos.
Wool..............	36,160
Sheepskins........	14,280
Tallow	1,190
Ox hides..........	10,236
Hair	730
Horse-hides.......	70
Wheat.............	10,730
Maize.............	51,840
By carts and lighters:	
Wool	18,943
70 ox hides	
197 bdls sheepskins	
14 do various	
156 do bran	

Prices at the Corrales to-day—
Novillos—
Gordos $36-40
Carne gorda $27-30
Buena carne 16-21
Vacas—
Gordas $25-28
Carne gorda 16 20
Buenas carnes 10-15
Terneros—
Buenos $9.60-14.60
Hides—
Novillo hides 8.50-10.60.
Cow hides 5.50-6.70

SLAUGHTER.

Novillos y vacas..........	997
Terneros...................	225
	1222

Sales at the Produce Marke:—

Lanas finas—5000 ks. a $ 8 50, por M. J. Rojas y Ca. 30000 id id 8.80 id Necol y Aguerre hijo.

Lanas de territorios nacionales—2000 ks. a 6,80 $ por A. y Capdepont.

Lana borrega fina—1500 ks. a $ 8,10, 7,00 por J. Ortiz; 3000 id 6,50 id J. Rodriguez.

Lana borrega lincoln con carretilla—2000 kls. a 6,50 por J. Radriguez.

Cueros vacunos de campo—60 cueros a $ 6,20 por F. Beasley.

Sales at the Plaza Once to-day:—

Maiz morocho—240 ks. buena viejo a $ 5,30 por A. Ojea.

Maiz amarillo—300 ks. buenos a $ 4,65 por M. Saenz y Ca., 800 id id 4,60 A. Ojea; 80 id regular a 4,50 por S. Zoppi.

Trigo frances—50 bls. regular a $ 5.50 por L. Novoa.

Trigo candeal—200 bls. bueno a $ 7.50 por L. Novor.

Trigo barleta—180 bls bueno a $ 7.00 por S. Zoppi.

Pasto—320 fds. bueno a $ 34.00 por Coronel, 49 id id id 31.50 id M. Bruzzo, 35 id regular id 25.00 id P. y Cueto, 70 id id 18.00 id Mazzini.

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, May 20.
Cedulas A 28.60.
National Bank Shares 7.80.
Arrivals—
Heraclides from Liverpool.
Las Palmas—Genoa.
Sailings—
Venus and Colon leave to-night.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th May, the wife of H. J. Huxley, station-master at Bartolome Mitre, F.C.R., of a son.

On the 19th May, at Calle Necochea No. 93, Belgrano, the wife of A N Bisset, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 6th March, at Petropolis, of fever-ataxia, Mr. Samuel Parker, native of Sheffield, England, aged 29. He was engine-driver on the railway to Petropolis.

✠

Novena Masses.

A Novena of Masses will commence in the Church of Our Lady of Sion, Calle Piedad, on the 20th inst., and terminate on the 28th, for the soul of the late WILLIAM MOONEY, of San Antonia de Areco.
Masses each day at 8.30.
649 m 19 28

E. H. OYLER
CORREDOR DE CAMBIOS, Y DESCUENTOS
BOLSA DE COMERCIO 160
122 ap5 my5

Rio Segundo Brewery.

The Stout and Ale brewed at this Brewery are absolutely pure, they contain less alcohol and acidity than the imported brands and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians of the country. Both Ale and Stout are carefully pasteurized, thus preventing loss from excessive fermentation, and preserving them in good condition for an indefinite period.
Stout in barrel for draught
Do in dozens of half bottles
Pale Ale do do of ½ and ¼ bottles.
Sole Consignees
ALLAN RAMSAY & Co.
732-736 Calle San Martin.
504 a 20 xp

Thomas Wood and Co.,
161—MAIPU—161

Deposit for the sale of Engineers' Stores, including Gun Metal Fittings, Suction and Delivery Hose, Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Galvanized and Steam Pipes and Fittings, Engine Oil, Packing and Insertion, Cotton Waste etc. Forgings and Castings in Iron and Brass. Copper Pipe Work. Chilled Tramway and Trolley Wheels and Axles. Repairs to Engines, Boilers and Hulls of Ships. 365 m12 s12

CHRISTIAN SOMMER
Hatter and Haberdasher
685—Calle Rivadavia—685
Sole agent for the sale of—
Lincoln Bennett & Co's fashionable London Hats
DENT ALLCROFT & CO'S LONDON KID GLOVES
L. Jones' shirts, collars and cuffs,
Large selection in underclothing, perfumery etc.
4x0 m12 jn12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED by a young man a position on an estancia to learn the business; willing to make himself useful, could teach a few hours a day, keeps books etc.; salary or distance no object. Apply Estancia, this office. h668 m 20 24

BOARD AND LODGING in a nice house, near the Plaza Constitucion, fine airy rooms, with windows and balconies; board from 35 dollars. Apply Montes de Oca 97. h667 m 20 24

TO LET—In a clean quiet house a very nice room, with bath-room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; also three smaller rooms; trams at the door. Apply Calle Pasco 22. h665 m 20 24

PIELES DE CHINCHILLA de Bolivia, clase extra, tienen en venta J. Morean y Tagliaferro. Defensa 287. h666 m 20 24

INSTITUTRIZ se ofrece, enseña Ingles, Castellano y principios de piano. Dirijirse por carta M M a esta oficina. h662 m 20 24

TO LET—A nicely furnished room with balconies to street, suitable for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Apply Calle Moreno 1495. h672 m 20 24

A PERSON who knows some English and desires to perfect himself for travelling, wishes to receive lessons daily at his office. Apply Casilla Correo 1414. h671 m 20 24

TIMBER FELLING and Sawing.—An experienced man seeks employment. Apply Casilla Correo 1212. h673 m 20 24

TO LET—A comfortable country house with ten rooms, Calle Santa Fé 1533, passed Maldonado, between the Rosario lines and Dorrego street; moderate rent. Apply on the premises. h670 m 20 30

TO LET—A nicely furnished sala and bed-room, with balconies to the street, together or separately, first class board if required. Defensa 1527, altos. h686 m 20 24

WANTED—A girl about 16 years of age, to look after a baby. Apply to Mrs. Z. this office. h685 m 20 24

TO LET—Part of a house in the centre, unfurnished, including kitchen etc. Apply Edwards, this office. h67 m20 279

SINGING LESSONS wanted. No objections to pay a high fee to a competent teacher. Apply Bajo, this office. h674 m 20 24

TO LET—in a large English house, altos and bajos, two nice large comfortable rooms with every convenience terms moderate. Caridad 364, esq. Belgrano. h687 m 20 24

TO LET—Two fine rooms well furnished for single gentleman, at moderate terms. Apply at 25 Mayo 257. h681 m 20 24

WANTED—A respectable woman as servant for a bachelor house in Belgrano, must know how to cook; good reference indispensable. Apply Calle Maipu 378, from 1 to 5. h675 m 20 24

JUNIOR CLERK wanted. Knowledge of Spanish and good handwriting indispensable. Apply by letter in Spanish, Contador, 3577 Rivadavia. h677 m 20 24

HOUSEMAID WANTED for a small family at the Tigre; wages $30. Apply at 365 Reconquista, from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday and Monday. h690 m 20 24

HOUSEMAID EXPERIENCED wanted Good wages, to suitable party. Apply at the Registry Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 742. h697 m 20 24

INSTITUTRIZ—Que sepa Ingles, Aleman, musica y dibujo con buenas recomendaciones, se necesita en la Calle Cangallo 889. h691 m 20 30

TO LET—Well furnished sala and bedroom, with balconies to the street, for bachelors; no paper on balcony. Apply San Martin 615 upstairs. h693 m 20 24

TO LET—Nice big furnished room for one or two gentlemen, only 2 squares from Plaza Constitucion. Montes de Oca 308. h694 m 20 24.

INSTITUTRIZ—Se necesita una, Inglesa ó Alemana. Cerrito 1053. h689 m 20 24

A MAN COOK, a first class pastry cook, and understanding North American cooking, seeks a situation; knows English and has good recommendations; English or North American families preferred. Maipu 300. h688 m 20 24

TO LET sala and ante-sala furnished, suitable for a Doctor, terms moderate. Apply Calle General Lavalle 627. 660 20 24

MIRRORS wanted, plain frames, any size, 579 Corrientes. 661 20 24

AN ENGLISHMAN wants a furnished room in Lomas de Zamora. Apply to E A Casilla 1501. 663 20 24

HOUSEMAID.—Wanted immediately. Apply 42 Pueyrredon. 664 20 24

WANTED at once two good English girls as waitresses for a Cafe in the Boca; must speak Spanish. Apply Necochea 1460 668 20 23

Mrs. JENNY BRAND
First class English
DRESSMAKER
416..Calle Santiago del Estero—416
678 20 j20

NICOLAS A. CALVO HIJO Y CA
250 Florida
MAÑANA
Muebles en
BELGARNO
El Domingo 22 a la 1 p.m. venderemos en remate por orden de su dueño los preciosos muebles que adornan la casa Ituzaingo 54, Belgrano, á mas un break con su yunta de caballos y guarniciones para uno y dos caballos.
680 20 22

AUCTION BY MACKINLAY HERMANOS
Furniture auction in San José de Flores.
On Thursday, 26th of May
(holiday), at 1 p.m. punctually,
we will sell by order and for account of Mrs. Barton all the useful and neat furniture in the house Calle Lavalle, behind Mr. Basualdo's palace, in Flores, consisting of drawing-room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, kitchen utensils, plants etc. The furniture can be seen from Sunday 22nd inst.
For further particulars apply at our offices, 92 San Martin.
r676 m 20 26

REMATE POR MACKINLAY HERMANOS
HOY
En Cañuelas continua el remate de Locomotoras, Wagones y vigas.
Tren sale de Constitucion a las 9 y 10 minutos de la mañana.

LA LOCION DE IRLANDA.
Antiseptica y libre de veneno
para curar
La Sarna en las ovejas,
fabricada por
The North of Ireland Chemical Co. Ltd., Belfast.
Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina
G. KELSEY Y CIA.,
313---Reconquista---313
Buenos Aires
891 o31 xp

X

CHARLES OLMI
One of the most
NOTABLE SETS OF FURNITURE
In the country.

A splendid collection of oil paintings by Armenife, Bochini, Carcano, Coleman, Mancini and other artists of universal fame.

A small collection of fire-arms, the remains of the most notable one ever seen in this country

Carpets, chandeliers, curtains and furniture for bedrooms, drawing-room, study and dining-room, all of the costliest kind. In fact, they must be seen to be fully appreciated. The articles are more comfortable than regal; and are characteristic of the great man to whom they at one time belonged. Everything is rare, original and eccentric.

On Tuesday May 24th
at noon sharp

I will sell at public auction by order of the owner, Don Eduardo Perie, the splendid collection of furniture that formerly belonged to the late Dn Jose Paul y Angulo, and which will be sold in the house in which the lamented politician lived.

VENEZUELA 655 (altos)
(between Peru & Chacabuco)

The house will be open for inspection from Saturday 21st inst., so that those interested can inspect its contents at their leisure. As it is quite impossible to give complete details in this advertizement Catalogues containing them will be published.

I strongly recommend this exceptional household furniture; everything is good and in excellent preservation.

There is a magnificent drawing-room, three bedrooms, plated ware, glass etc etc.

It is necessary to see this residence of the deceased Spanish Revolutionist, at 655 Venezuela.

The auction will take place on
Tuesday the 24th of May
at noon
For further particulars apply at my Mart
566 -- PIEDAD -- 566
CHARLES OLMI

X

X

CHARLES OLMI
All the furniture of the house
2390 TUCUMAN (altos)
(Between Ombu and Azcuenaga)
will be sold by me on
Sunday 22nd instant
at 1 p.m.
as the family are about to leave the country

The furniture is plain, and the only things deserving of special mention are the piano, the glass chandelier and a gilt console table with mirror. The rest consists of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room and study furniture, which can be seen every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply at
566 -- PIEDAD -- 566

X

CHARLES OLMI

An imposing and dazzling set of furniture is now being sent to my Mart for sale; and I am decorating my premises in order to do it justice. Words are powerless, pale and paltry for any attempt to describe its magnificence. It was made to order for a foreign diplomatist, and has only been in use for three months. The owner has elected to send it to my Mart in order that the public may have a fuller and freer opportunity to examine the furniture, the regal chandeliers, carpets, curtains etc. of this diplomatist who lived in far greater luxury than a Rajah.

Each piece of furniture is a gem, and deserving of a jewel case to itself.

This GRANDIOSE EXHIBITION will be open to the public day and night from Saturday, the 21st inst. Later on I will announce the date of the auction. Catalogues will be printed. It will be the most gorgeous Exhibition of Furniture seen up to date.

566--PIEDAD--566

X

CHARLES OLMI

A most elegant menage belonging to Mr Ludorrio Lansieri will be sold at public auction on
Thursday 26th instant
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon
in his private house
1058-CORRIENTES-1058
(between Artes and Cerrito)
Full details to-morrow.
On exhibition from the 21st from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

X

NEW ARRIVALS
AT THE
BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78--SUIPACHA--78

1 fine French piano by Henri Ster, 1 superb imported bedroom suite with ropero 3 cuerpos and bevelled mirrors, most elegant style, cost 2,500 dollars, and is now for sale at 1,100 dollars m/n; also ropero 3 cuerpos very fine with beveiled mirrors, to be sold separate; solid jacaranda and oak, 5 other very elegant bedroom suites at bankrupt prices, 4 dining room suites, 1 magnificent importing cooking stove number 9, 1 soda and beer fountain, 2 very large mirrors suitable for dining room or restaurant, 1 sala mirror, 2 marble clocks, 1 large dining room clock, 1 smaller do, 1 porcelain dinner service, 1 theodolite, 1 patent safety cash till, various glassware, numerous bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sala suites, chairs and tables, 40 cases splendid imported stout, porcelain toilet sets, curtains and cornices, catares, chandaliers and a host of other attractive articles too numerous to mention. Call early and make yourselection before the assortment is broken up, everything will be sold at bargain prices at

78--SUIPACHA--78

HOUSE WANTED

A prominent first class School, on account of increasing number of pupils, needs a larger building, central location preferred, must have at least thirty large well-lighted rooms, and be in perfect hygienic condition. Or two adjoining houses having fifteen or more rooms each. House owners having buildings eady, or in process of completion, and willing to rent on long lease, or sell on favorable terms, address "School," this office, giving location and description, and stating where interview can be had. 579 my17 xp

If you do not wish
To have a headache in the morning!!
Take Usher's old vatted
"Glenlivet"
WHISKY.
C. English & Co.
186—San Martin—186
561 mh19 xp

Notice
OF
Removal
ALFREDO BOYD Y Cia.
have removed their office
From 25 de Mayo 49
TO
CALLE PIEDAD 300
(corner of 25 de Mayo)
Buenos Ayres, May 1st 1892.
804 ap29 my26

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Piedad 655. 638 sp24 x p

OFFICES

Furnished or unfurnished offices to let on moderate terms. Apply at Cuyo 429. 100 f4 xp

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy house with all the latest sanitary arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranted. Apply Paraná 1231. 82 m3 m3 xp

TO LET in an German family a nice sala and another room, both furnished. Apply Calle Europa 869. 486 17 23

SPANISH BOARDING HOUSE—Receives persons from the camp; furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Victoria 773 n315 10 jn10

TO LET in the house of an English family a very comfortably furnished sitting-room and bedroom; also three other comfortably furnished bedrooms with fireplace, gas, balconies to street and use of bath-room with shower bath; terms moderate. Apply San Martin 607, altos. 406 12 21

TO LET—A comfortable single and double bedroom, with use of bath and gas; board if required. Esmeralda No. 556 n437 13 24

A BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 1493 Calle Salta, esquina Pavon. Plaza Constitucion n487 14 21

EN una casa, confortable y lujosa y de respeto, se alquila cuartos amueblados con balcon a la calle; esplendida vista al rio; cuarto de baño; se puede dar pension. Calle 25 de Mayo 520 (altos), esquina Lavalle n482 14 24

TO LET

A fine quinta house, at the corner of Corrientes and Salguero, with a beatiful garden etc attached. Apply at 455 Cangallo. 483 14 21

TO LET—A beautiful house fronting the river; six rooms and bath. Calle 25 de Mayo 749 n547 16 23

HERMOSA CASA QUINTA en el Caballito se alquila con todas las comodidades necesarias, hortaliza, cochera, etc. Dirijirse a la antigua quinta Zorraquin frente a la estacion vieja (Caballito) s 549 m 16 25

TO LET a large front corner room with three windows to the street, furnished or unfurnished, no other lodgers, Calle Piedad 1585. 554 17 24

TO LET IN SAN ISIDRO.—A very comfortable house with furniture and all accommodations, suitable for an English family. Apply at Calle Gen. Lavalle 1143 in Buenos Aires. 568 17 24

TO LET furnished, two bedrooms with sitting room, windows on the street. Apply 1150 Calle Arenales. s m 17 24

TO LET—In Belgrano a new house of 6 rooms, bathroom, water closet, garden, poso and algibe; 4 blocks from the Rosario station. Constructor Nicolas, esquina Lorenzo y Saavedra. s 588 m 17 jn 17

ALQUILASE—Una casa con once piezas; precio modico; Calle Brandzen 344, las llaves en frente 357; Boca del Riachuelo; terreno 20 varas de frente por 54 de fondo Tratar Corrientes 1417 587 17-24

A COMFORTABLE HOME offered to a small and respectable family in the house of an English gentleman residing in the centre. Apply by letter J K this office. 567 17 24

TO BACHELORS—A suite of rooms suitable for 4 or 5 friends with board. Every accommodation. Apply 105 Calle Saavedra, Belgrano. 618 18 25

TO LET—Quinta house in Quilmes, known as Los Sáuces, 6 squares from the Quilmes Station, and 7 squares from Bernal Station. Nine large rooms with some furniture, boarded floors, nice garden, stabling and a splendid quinta of 10 000 square yards. Full particulars in the House Land and Estate Agency, San Martin 132, Office 20. 621 18 26

TO LET—A cottage containing 3 large rooms and an outbuilding with about 20 acres (English) of excellent land, all wired in the fashionable village of Hurlingham; beautiful well water and close to a river; a splendid opportunity for a poultry farm and very moderate rent will be taken. Address Hurlingham, F. C. Pacifico. 614 m 18 21

TO LET—A very cheerful room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board in the house of a small quiet Christian family; very equitable terms will be arranged with an eligible person, as society is sought rather than profit made; two friends sharing the room which is large would be entertained. Address Mrs. Toll, 1565 Calle Piedras, or call in the evening between 6 and 8. 613 m 18 21

TO BE LET—A furnished house with large garden. Apply L. W. 1169 Calle Alsina. 627 m 18 21.

TO LET a house, Calle Charcas 2522 and Centro America, one square from the station, 11 rooms with all accommodations. Apply Charcas 2508. 594 18 21

FURNISHED or not with board to let, splendid furniture, in a nice locality with garden, Calle 135 No. 315 Barracas Norte, behind Sta. Lucia Church. 595 18 21

IN CABALLITO—A young gentleman having taken a small house in the Calle Boulevard Viamonte in Caballito, only half a square from the Calle Rivadavia, is desirous of letting two or three rooms furnished or not, with every convenience; having no other lodgers. For particulars please apply to 515 Calle Rivadavia, offices at the left. 611 18 21

TO LET—A double-bedded room, suitable for two gentlemen friends, with balconies to the street, with board if required, in a private English family. Apply Moreno 1196, altos h638 m 19 27

TO LET—For gentlemen only, a well furnished bedroom; private family; terms moderate. Lavalle 1519. h498 14 25

TO BE LET—A beautiful Chalet, with a fine garden and quinta, with three brick out-houses. The place covers 2100 square varas. Apply at No. 250 Calle Ministro Ingles. h 653 m 19 29

TO LET—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, fire-place, gas, bath, etc., nice house; seven minutes from Constitucion. Apply 1854 Solis, trams in all directions. h657 m 19 23

TO LET—One large bed-room and sitting room furnished together; big place. Cuyo 338 h656 m 19 24

A GENTLEMAN living in the suburbs would, for the sake of companionship be glad to meet with another (Catholic preferred) desiring board and lodging in a quiet family, stabling etc. Reference required, H B this office. 630 19 21

TO LET.—Nicely furnished double-bedded room for two respectable gentlemen, tea in morning and all home comforts, $22 each, central position, Moreno 335 (altos). 633 19 22

SERVANTS.

Irish Convent.

Ladies who require servants will please call at Calle Rio Bamba 698, corner Tucuman. 832 f16 xp 1w

A GERMAN, 35 years of age, offers his services as porter or for other house work, speaks English and Spanish. Apply to German Porter, this office. 616 m 18 21.

WANTED—A cook and young housemaid. Apply No. 7 Calle Rio Bamba, Belgrano. 591 18 21

WANTED a good plain cook for a family of two; references required. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at 49 Calle St. Fé, corner Moreno, Belgrano. 632 19 22

WANTED—A good waitress who must speak Spanish. English maid-servant kept. Apply from 2 to 6 p.m. at Calle Cerrito 1380, corner of Avenida Alvear. h640 m 19 22

NINERA—Se necesita, Alsina 2072. h643 m 19 22

YOUNG lad seek's some light work indoors in a business house or school; salary no object; understands English and Spanish; can be recommended. Apply R, this office. h642 m 19 22

MARRIED couple wants situation, wife first class cook, (cuisine Francaise), the man for other work, good reference. Apply Cully, this office. h639 m 19 22

Ladies' Nurse

Experienced lady's nurse offers her services. Apply Calle Defensa 1685 n138 5 jn5

WANTED—Two good women servants for the camp; one as cooke and one as nurse. Good wages offered and train fares paid. Apply Calle Junin 12. s 535 m 16 23

HOUSEMAID wanted at Temperley. Apply Office 9, Plaza Constitucion Station. 516 16 23

WANTED—A good cook and housemaid for a bachelor's house in Belgrano, good salaries to suitable parties; references required. Apply at the registry, Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 742. 624 m 18 21

WANTED—1 housemaid and 2 good general servants and a cook. Apply at the registry Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 742. 625 m 18 21

MARRIED couple, without children preferred, wanted for an English estancia, to do the cooking and general house-work; good recommendations indispensable. Apply to Krabbe Higgins and Co. 655 Piedad. h636 m 19 22

SITUATIONS.

ARCHITECTS and Engineers — Good projector, with long practical experience, wants position of trust by contractor, architect or engineer; speaks four languages. Write P G, this office n41 2 29

DEPENDIENTE formal muy practico en la Aduana, o para viajar se ofrece a sueldo o comision. Casilla de Correo 1065 n173 6 23

AN ENGLISHMAN of considerable business experience is prepared to give private lessons in Spanish and also in Spanish bookkeeping to a limited number of gentlemen. For terms etc. apply to X Y Z care of Ravenscroft & Mills, Piedad 559. 463 13 j 14

WANTED—For a dressmakers' establishment, a respectable girl, well educated and speaking a little French and Spanish; must know her business. Apply Cangallo 1127 544 16 26

PLUMBER wanted at once, good wages paid, San Jose 1743. 597 18 21

WANTED—An engineer for a few days job. Apply stating terms etc to 'Engine' Standard Office. 593 18 21

BOOKKEEPER or Accountant. Situation wanted, good writer, quick at figures. Address Centaur this office. 599 18 21

CAPATAZ de á pie. Wonted for an English estancia in the West a smart young Anglo-Portiño; need not have acted as Capataz before, but must thoroughly understand sheep and have good recommendations. Apply in own handwriting stating age and wages expected to Porteño at this office. 598 18 30

LADY'S COMPANION or Nursery Governess. A lady two years in the country, and who has seen better days, is desirous of finding employment (salary no object) in a family where she would be treated kindly and on a footing of equality. She is a Roman Catholic, but would have no objection to give her services in a Protestant family. She can refer to the Editors of this paper for a recommendation. Address Miss Edgeworth at this office. 532 6 23

AN EXPERIENCED Book-keeper and Correspondent in Spanish, French, German and English, seeks an employment. Apply to Alpha this office. h658 m 19 25

WANTED—An English Governess for the camp to teach a young lady English and music; she must be a good musician. For particulars apply at 12 a.m. or 6 p.m., Moreno 1854. h637 m 19 22

CLERK AND SALESMAN required, speaking English and Spanish. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required, to A. B. A., Casilla Correo 1212. r659 19-22

TO ESTANCIEROS—An Englishman with a thorough practical experience in fine stock etc., seeks an engagemant as mayordomo; good references can be given. Address R K this office. h647 m 19 29

MISCELLANEOUS.

Belgrano
English Dressmaker's
Calle Moreno 59
n386 11 jn11

Barraca Ocampo

Calle Pedro Mendoza 2597, Barracas al Norte, en frente del Gran Mercado Central de Frutos, Riachuelo por medio.

SE VENDEN

1,500 postes muy fuertes de quebracho colorado. Una prensa de caballo para hacer fardos de 450 a 550 kilos. Una prensa de mano para hacer fardos de 250 a 350 kilos.

Se reciben cereales u otros mercancias a deposito y se reciben cereales humedos para secar.

ELLERHORST Y GONZALEZ.
459 my13 jn13

To Capitalists

For sale, one league of first-class camp in Venado Tuerto, province of Santa Fe, situated one league from a railway station, F. C. S. de Santa Fe y Cordoba, and specially suitable for agriculture

The owner retains a league of camp adjoining and being a resident there would undertake to colonize or otherwise manage for account of the buyer if necessary

Apply by letter to Jorge Bell y Cia, 463 Piedad n475 14 21

A. M. WAITE & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of South American produce. Advances made. Correspondence solicited. n192 8 july8

SADDLE.—Wanted a second hand saddle and bridle; also a double bridle and Gladstone bag. Price and particulars by letter at "Alpha" 379 San Martin. 558 17 21

SPLENDID and Secure Investment—Seven leagues of camp with frontage on the Rio Negro to be sacrificed for a merely nominal sum, if sold at once. For full particulars apply in first instance by letter to Cuarto No. 27, L'Universelle, San Martin n541 16 23

E. B. E.—Tres libros buenos! Hayle's Modern Games (contains all indoor games) Enquire within (most useful book!) and Everybody's Pocket Cyclopaedia (400,000 sold!) to be found at the English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. 619 18 21

E. B. E—This Is especially for the Provinces! We will send post free one dozen novels (worth $10) on receipt of $5. English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. 620 18 21

FOR SALE—Two pedigree Fox Terrier bitch puppies, beautifully marked, 5 months old, invaluable in this country for stock. For price etc address Giuseppe, Chacra Inglesa, F.C. al Pacifico, Hurlingham. 612 m 18 21

FARM HANDS offered. We have 50 practical Swiss and Italian families seeking employment, a chance for estancieros. Colonizadora Argentina, Maipu 725. 600 18 24

SILENT partner wanted with 10 000 paper dollars, to establish a business that will give a fair return on the investment. Address Folio, this office. 615 m 18 21

EN VENTA—240 cuadras de campo, cerca Capital, con buenas poblaciones, galpones etc., dividido en 4 potreros. Una casa quinta en Lomas de Zamora; tiene 7 piezas de material, galpon, caballeria etc. etc.; todo en perfecto estado. Para pormenores ocurrir á J. Lean y Thomas, Reconquista 195. 617 m 18 21

FOR SALE—50 horse-power nominal, 150 horse-power effective horizontal fixed Colchester Compound Engine, fitted with Paxman's automatic expansion gear, all complete, suitable for electric lighting or large works. Apply Deposito de Maquinas, Moreno esquina Balcarce. 628 m 18 26

ST. BERNARD'S DOG for sale, 2½ years, by Dermot, winner of 31 prizes, out of Caution. For pedigree and particulars, Casilla de Correo 1724. h645 m 19 26

BELGRANO—To be sold or let, together or separately, two nice houses, with seven rooms each and garden and stable, four squares from the Rosario Railway station. Apply 131 Calle Bolivar. h654 m 19 29

WANTED—Second-hand Pinfire Gun cheap. English maker. Address 'Greaves', this office. h644 19 22

Dancing Lessons

Lessons in Dancing will begin next month (June) on the Buenos Aires English High School. Ladies and gentlemen admitted terms etc on application.

A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A., Rector.
240 my7 xp

Miss Busso (from Redfern, London.)

Ladies and Juvenile Dress maker. Perfect cut and fit. Moderate prices. 831 Calle Cordoba. 721 ap27 my27

ATTORNEY—G Armstrong, Bolivar 256 undertakes all cases before the Law Courts Best legal advice n663 25 m25

Wool for Export

Wanted to purchase; state quantities and price; owners only dealt with direct; no brokers. Address Carnero, c/o C English & Co, 186 San Martin n412 12 24

NO REFRESHMENT ROOM should be without the Melton Mowbray Veal and Pork Pies, for delicacy of flavour unrivalled. Orders received by post W. Wood, 1450 Calle Australia, will be promptly attended to n401 12 jn12

DINERO—Sobre alhajas, objectos de valor Polizas del Monte de Piedad, y titulos; se adelanta Paraguay 1072. no 15 xp

J. SKINNER
TAILOR
123-SAN MARTIN--123
70 ap4 jn4

Proprietors

Hereby we tender our services in repairing of all kinds of masonry, painting, etc., belonging to the housebuilding; first-class work at moderate price Stampe & Nicolaisen, Caseros 1445, Dept. 6 108 my4 jn4

C. ENGLISH & CO.
General and Foreign Agents

Imports, Exports, Camp and Commission. Freight and Insurance Brokers. Correspondents in Europe. 186 San Martin. 516 fb19 x

SLEIGHT OF HAND—Lessons given; explanations of all modern tricks and illusions guaranteed; card tricks, la camara verde, la sibila de lunas, etc, etc; conjuring apparatus for sale; terms moderate. Please apply to Casilla de Correo 1438 n706 27 m27

MME. NOEL, from Paris, English and French Dressmaker; mantles and dresses for ladies; costumes for children. Address Calle Paraguay 649 n710 26 m26

David H. Attwell

Piedad 556, Escritorio No. 1. Agente de Seguros. Furniture and private houses assured at 1.50 per mil 229 dc9 xp

Bull Terriers!

Shortly ready for sale a litter of splendid Bull Terrier pups by imported champion pedigree dog and bitch. Apply J. Trench, Calle Peña 165, Recoleta. 548 22 m22

SECONDHAND GOODS, gentlemen's clothes, boots, etc, bought at high prices. Please apply by letter or personally to Michael, Calle Cuyo 1058. n766 28 m28

PORTABLE RAILWAY—On sale, 500 yards 2 foot gauge, 14 lbs per yard rails, perfectly new. Apply Ravenscroft & Mills, 559 Piedad (altos) n497 14 jn14

Calzado Doble Zuelo

Sistema Ingles y con perservativo para la humedad, hay un variado surtido en la Zapateria del Plata, Calle Cuyo 901, esquina Suipacha. Esta casa atiende a cualquier pedido o medida que se le encomiende variando las formas a gusto del cliente. 486 my14 jn14

Aviso de Licitacion.

Llamase a propuestas durante treinta dias para la conduccion de la correspondencia entre Parana y Villa Urquiza

Por datos ocurrir a la Secretaria General de Correos y Telegrafos.

Buenos Aires, Mayo 17 de 1892
EDUARDO CAMOS
543 m16 j16

Tea Rooms
The College
Luncheon and Tea Rooms
ARE NOW OPEN
Where a good breakfast, luncheon and tea can be obtained. Best English cakes in town.
246--BOLIVAR--246
n533 16 jn16

Brown Bread

The healthiest bread made. Having again obtained the proper flour, the owner at Calle Corrientes No. 1560 bakes every day. Recommended by various doctors. s 590 m 17 31

TO ESTANCIEROS

Francisco Boyle, who, for 10 years has had the entire management of Estancias in this province, in which the rearing of fine stock has been a speciality, is about to leave for England in connection with the import and exportation of this class of animals.

He offers his services to those who may desire to make use of same, in connection with the purchase of stock of this description in England or, in any other matter connected with the present advertisement.

Address c/o Olaso Torrace y Cia., Cañuelas. 566 my17 30

PARISIAN GOVERNESS, Certificated, and with excellent testimonials, gives lessons in French and English History and Literature, to advanced pupils. Evening tuitious at moderate prices, for ladies and children only. Apply to O.L.P.S. 1017 Calle Cangallo. 572 my17 24

Beware of Impostors!!

It having come to my knowledge that certain unprincipled persons have been representing themselves as sent by me to ask for help, I hereby warn the public against these impostors, as neither I nor any of our Fathers have ever sent poor people to private individuals for assistance.

FATHER CONSTANTINE C.P.
Holy Cross, May 16th 1892.
555 17 24

To Contractors and Estancieros.

We offer a splendid choice of tents and coverings for stacks at very moderate prices Sailcloth establishment. Madero Port, Bolivar 465 Giuria. Longobardi & Co. n118 21 x

VIOLIN—For sale a fine toned Violin with bow and case completa, a bargain. For price etc address "Alpha" 379 San Martin. 557 17 21

BARGAIN—Real English travelling overcoat (Ulster) of superior make and quality, almost new, to be sold for £3. Apply Calle Defensa 152. 629 19 22

ALFOMBRAS.—Surtido nuevo, gran rebaja en los precios. Se cocen y se colocan. Deposito de Muebles y Tapiceria, 170 Peru, S. Carlevari. 633 19 22

FOR SALE.—Bedroom and dining room furniture. A bargain, party leaving country. Apply 2º Defensa 2033. 631 19 22

FURNITURE auction in Flores, Calle Lavalle, behind Mr. Basualdo's palace, belonging to Mrs Barton, 26th May at 1 p.m. by Mackinlay Hermanos. h651 m 19 22

JUST received from the Custom House a new line of American Rattan furniture, in rocking-chairs and suits. Owing to the lateness of the season we have marked these goods at extremely low prices, so as not to carry them over until next summer. Edgar T. Ely, 656 Cangallo. 623 m 18 21

OUR Perambulators or Baby Carriages were held for the account of the owners in New York, who cabled us to close them out at cost: this with the reduced price of gold, enables us to make the big reduction in prices as advertised in another column. Edgar T. Ely, 656 Cangallo. 622 m 18 21

NEEDLE WORK, tailor dress making, design for breiding jackets, done by an experienced person. Address Mrs Poulteter, Piedad 1585. 592 18 21

The
"SIN BOMBO"
and
"La Cubana"
CIGARRETTES
are now on sale at
La Papeleria Inglesa
de Jorge Mackern
125—Calle San Martin—125
649 ap25 my25

A RARE Oportunity for a small capitalist—I am instructed by the owner of a good running business in a central locality in Buenos Ayres to dispose of the same immediately at a great sacrifice. Kindly apply at my office, 78 Suipacha, for the full details.—J. E. Irish.

ALSO—I am authorised to dispose of a splendid and comfortable dwelling house at a bargain at private sale containing 6 rooms, besides a bathroom and kitchen, gas and agua corrientes, 9 metres frontage by 40 metres deep, situated one square from Calle Santa Fé, Palermo. Full particulars at my office, 78 Suipacha.—J. E. Irish r641 19-22

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Advertisements of every description
ESTIMATES FURNISHED!
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All classes of sales such as houses, lands, furniture and merchandise of all kinds, promptly attended to, also valuations made upon properties and merchandise. Offices
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CAUTION!!

Owing to the growing popularity in the market of the
celebrated Usher's Old vatted
"GLENLIVET"
SCOTCH WHISKY,
the same thing has occurred as in previous cases of known whiskies, namely, it is found in a few instances that unscrupulous people have tampered with the already used bottles. As Connaisseurs well know the distinct flavor of the "Glenlivet" mark, it is requested that consumers will "ask for it—and see they get it," and should any doubt exist. A true sample can always be obtained from the Sole Agents: C. English and Co., 186 San Martin.

Qui bibit "Glenlivet" bene dormit
Qui bene dormit non peccat
Qui non peccat salvus erit
Ergo: qui bibit "Glenlivet" salvus erit.
339 my10 jn10

MAKE A PURCHASE
AT THE
Caledonian House
AND
SAVE MONEY.
Without exception the most reasonable
HOSIERY STORE
In
Buenos Ayres
J. H. FRENCH & CO.
519 -- PIEDAD -- 519
50 my3 xp

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD
Aviso a los accionistas.

Se avisa a los interesados que el dividendo correspondiente al primer semestre del año fiscal de la Compañia (1o de Julio de 1891 a 30 de Junio de 1892), declarado en Londres en la asamble general del 7 de Abril proximo pasado, sobre los titulos denominados "Ordinary Stock," como tambien el interes garantido por el mismo periodo a los titulos denominados "Extension Shares" 1892 y 1894, y el que corresponde a "Preference Shares," se pagara desde la fecha en el Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata.

D. J. HICKEY
Secretario.
Mayo 19 de 1892. c646 19 28

THE PUZZLE DIE
Can be obtained at
LA PAPELERIA INGLESA
DE
Jorge Mackern
125-SAN MARTIN-125
(alongside the Provincial Bank)
Also the Ball Pointed Pens which gave "Ball Pointed" so much trouble to find.
104 4 21

FERRO CARRIL CENTRAL ARGENTINO
Seccion Buenos Aires
Ramal a Capilla del Señor

Se hace saber al publico que desde el dia 23 de Mayo quedaran libradas al servicio publico las estaciones Garino (kil. 20) y Coronel Zelaya (kilo 34) del Ramal a Capilla.

Por demas informes, tarifas y servicio de trenes ocurrense a las estaciones de la empresa.

OTRO
Horario de Invierno.

Se avisa al publico que con fecha 1 de Junio empezará á segir el horario de invierno en la seccion Buenos Aires (antigue F. C. del Norte.

LA ADMINISTRACION
Mayo 15 de 1892.
635 19 29

The Creamery
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY 1 JUNE
a Branch Establishment
AT
PLAZA CONSTITUCION

GOUROCK ROPEWORK CO.
Sailcloths, Twines, Tents, Ropes, Tarpaulins.
243--MEJICO--243
374 my11 nov11

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M. G. & E. T. Mulhall.
December 18th 1891.

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